

Petroleum Supply Monthly

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With Data for July 2002

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Data Available Electronically

Data from the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* publications as well as data from other sources are available electronically on the Energy Information Administration's World Wide Web Site, and the Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source (COGIS). The schedule for data release is as follows:

Publications/Sources	Information
<i>Weekly Petroleum Status Report</i>	
Wednesday 9:00 a.m. (weekly)	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Data Log (Table 14 plus 4-week averages)
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. 6th-12th (monthly)	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
<i>Winter Fuels Report</i> (October through March)	
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. (weekly)	All tables and highlights
<i>Propane Data</i> (April through September)	
Second Wednesday of the month (9:00 a.m.)	Propane Stocks
<i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i>	
23rd-26th (monthly)	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary) and all Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics Tables
<i>Petroleum Supply Annual</i>	All tables and data bases
<i>Oxygenate Data</i>	
15 working days after the report month	Table D1 U.S. Summary Table D2 (Fuel Ethanol Production/Stocks) Table D3 (MTBE Production/Stocks) and Table D4 (MTBE Merchant and Captive)
<i>Imports Data</i>	
7th-10th (preliminary)	Import data by company from the Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report"
23rd-26th (final)	

Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of four petroleum supply publications produced by the Petroleum Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR), the *Winter Fuels Report*, and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in primary supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections: Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System; statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Four appendices are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication:

- Appendix A (District Descriptions and Maps) -Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into Refining Districts which make up the PAD Districts.
- Appendix B (Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes) - Information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables.
- Appendix C (Impact of Resubmissions or Major Series) - Information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms.
- Appendix D (EIA-819M, Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report) -Preliminary information on production and stocks of fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) by PAD District. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the MPSRS surveys. Data are also published in the *WPSR* and are available electronically approximately 15 working days after the end of the month.
- Appendix E (Northeast Heating Oil Reserve) -Contains volumes of heating oil held in terminals by the government as a reserve to reduce the risks of home heating oil shortages.

Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from the biennial refinery and oxygenate capacity surveys are published in the *PSA*. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

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Articles

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U.S. Petroleum Trade 1990.....	March 1991
Effects of the Clean Air Act's Highway Diesel Fuel Oil Provisions	June 1991
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	June 1991
Regulation of Underground Petroleum Storage	August 1991
Alternative Transportation Fuels	October 1991
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1991.....	February 1992
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	March 1992
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Summer 1993 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1993
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Drilling Sideways.....	June 1993
The Economics of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990	July 1993
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	August 1993
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U.S. Refining Capacity Utilization	October 1995
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Demand and Price Outlook for Phase 2 Reformulated Gasoline, 2000	April 1999
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Comparisons of Independent Petroleum Supply Statistics.....	January 1999
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Comparisons of Independent Petroleum Supply Statistics.....	January 2000
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	October 2001

Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data

by Tammy G. Heppner and Carol L. French

Overview

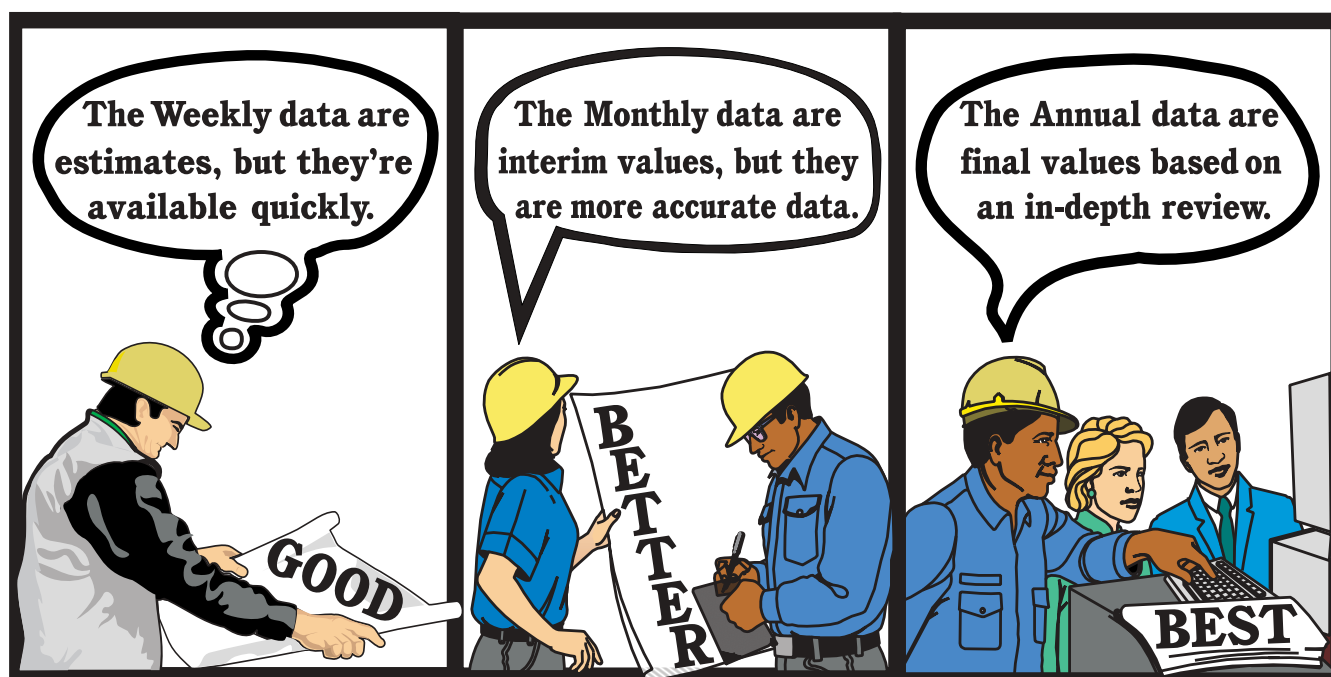
Petroleum supply data collected by the Petroleum Division (PD) in the Office of Oil and Gas (OOG) of the Energy Information Administration (EIA) showed an improvement in the accuracy of the 2001 data from good, to better, to best, for initial estimates to final values. These data were presented in a series of PD publications: the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR), the *Winter Fuels Report* (WFR), the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). Weekly estimates in the *WPSR* and *WFR* were the first values available.

Figure FE1 illustrates that as reporting time increases from the weekly estimates to the interim monthly values to the final petroleum supply values, there is more in-depth review resulting in an improvement in the accuracy of the data. For the monthly-from-weekly (MFW) data, respondents have the shortest reporting time, and the data are least accurate but “good.” For the *PSM* data, respondents have a longer reporting time than the weekly, and the data are more accurate or “better.” For the *PSA* data, respondents have the longest reporting time, and the data are the most accurate or “best.” For 2001, 66 petroleum supply data series were analyzed to

determine how close the *PSM* values were to the final *PSA* values. For these series, 36 out of the 66 were within 1 percent of the *PSA* values in terms of mean absolute percent error as compared to 37 in 2000. Sixty-one petroleum supply data series were analyzed to see how close the MFW estimates were to the final *PSA* values. For these 61 series, 25 were within 2 percent of the *PSA* values in terms of mean absolute percent error and, of those, 11 were within 1 percent, compared to 24 and 8, respectively, for 2000.

Two major factors that contribute to the *PSM* values being more accurate than the MFW estimates are: (1) the greater length of time between the close of the reference period and the publication date of the *PSM*; and, (2) most MFW values (weekly data converted to a monthly value) are based on company’s operational records whereas *PSM* values are generally extracted from company’s accounting systems, the later being more accurate. The greater length of time allows more in-depth review of the data by the respondents and EIA. Within 2 months of the close of a reference month, interim values are published in the *PSM*. The weekly data are more quickly available. The *WPSR* is available electronically 5 days after and in hardcopy 7 days after the close of the reference week (excluding holiday weeks). *WFR* data are available

Figure FE1. Working Hard to Improve the Accuracy of 2001 Data



electronically and in the *WPSR*. About 5 months after the end of the reference year, final monthly values, reflecting resubmissions, are published in the *PSA*.

Historically, the weekly publications (*WPSR* and *WFR*) and the monthly publication (*PSM*) provided volumes of crude oil and petroleum products data at relatively increasing levels of accuracy. This article provides petroleum analysts with a measure of the degree to which, on average, estimates and interim values vary from their final values.

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System

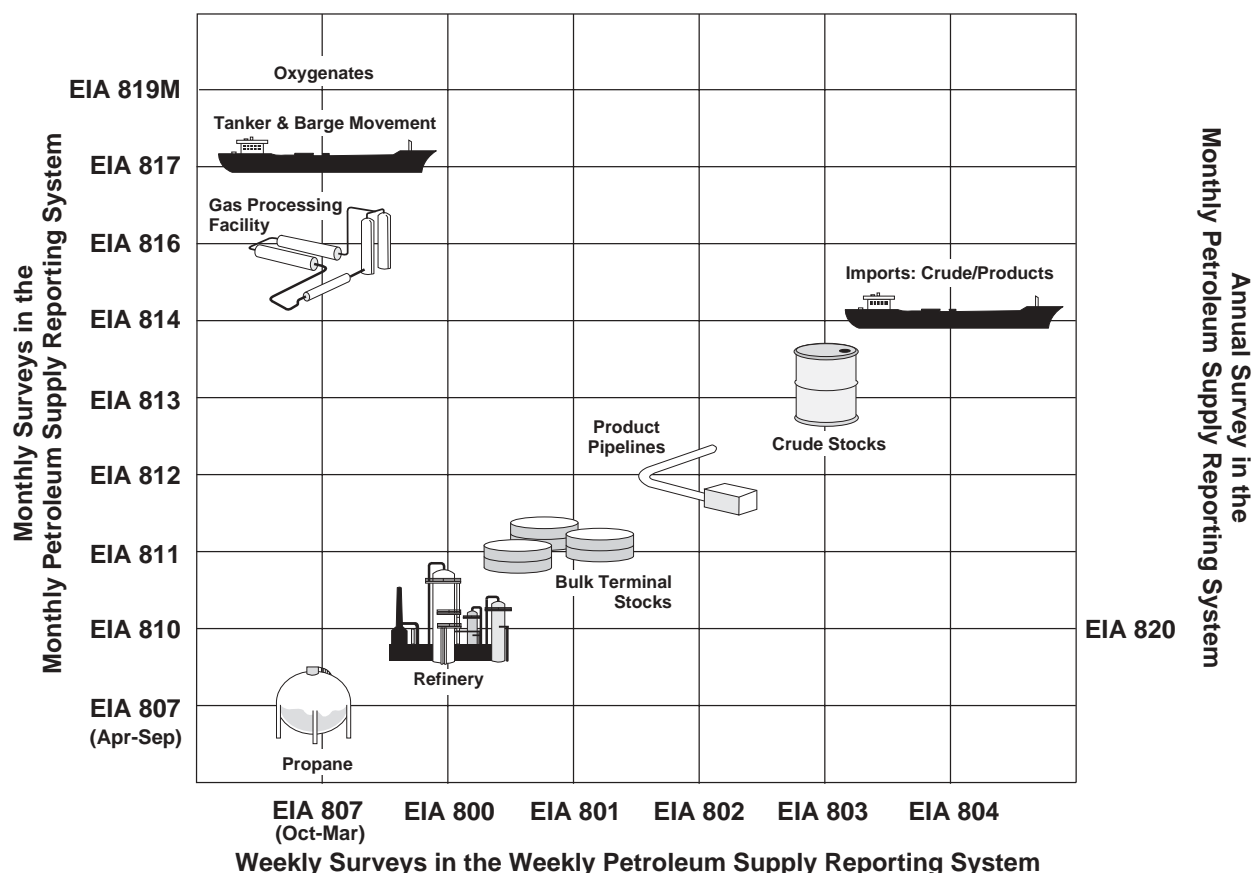
The 15 surveys in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) track the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. To maintain a database with historically accurate observations and current estimates from the petroleum industry, EIA administers three survey series: weekly, monthly, and annual.

The PSRS is organized into two data collection subsystems, the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) and the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). The WPSRS processes data from the five weekly surveys. In addition, the Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey," collects data weekly from October through March. The MPSRS includes eight monthly surveys, one annual survey, and the Form EIA-807 monthly data, which are collected from April through September.

Figure FE2 displays the petroleum supply and distribution system and indicates the points at which petroleum supply data are collected. Both weekly and monthly surveys are administered at five key points along the petroleum production and supply path: (1) refineries, (2) bulk terminals, (3) product pipelines, (4) crude oil stock holders, and (5) importers of crude oil and products.

Annual U.S. refinery capacity data are collected on the Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report." These data were collected and published in Volume 1 of the *PSA* for 2001, available in hardcopy and electronically. Volume 2 of the *PSA* is only available electronically.

Figure FE2. Petroleum Supply Reporting System: Surveys and Subsystems



Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

The Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The WPSRS contains the data collected from the five weekly surveys. Each weekly survey is distributed to a sample of the corresponding monthly survey's universe. In Figure FE2, the icons represent the target population of the monthly and weekly surveys of the PSRS. For example, the target population for the survey Forms EIA-801 and EIA-811 is bulk terminal stocks. Thus, the respondents to the Form EIA-801 are a sample of the respondents who report on Form EIA-811. For the weekly surveys, EIA aims for a minimum 90-percent multi-attribute-cutoff sample from the respondents to the corresponding monthly survey. In choosing the sample for each product, companies are ranked in descending order by volume. Respondents are chosen in order, down the list until the sample includes those companies contributing at least 90 percent of a variable's total volume. For example, for distillate fuel oil stocks, the weekly sample includes those respondents whose combined volumes of stocks for distillate fuel oil from refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines constitute at least 90 percent of the total volume of distillate fuel oil stocks as reported in the corresponding monthly surveys.

These surveys enable EIA to provide timely, relatively accurate snapshots of the U.S. petroleum industry every week. The weekly surveys collect information on the supply and disposition of selected petroleum products and crude oil. The reference period for each weekly survey begins at 7:01 a.m. each Friday and ends at 7:00 a.m. the following Friday. Respondents report their data via telephone, facsimile, electronic spreadsheets, or EIA's electronic data collection software package, the Personal Computer Electronic Data Reporting Option (PEDRO). All respondents must submit their data by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the end of the reference period. During 2 working days, quality control procedures are executed. Cell values determined to be unusual or inconsistent with other cell values are flagged. The validity of the value of each flagged cell is investigated. Some flagged values are verified by the respondent to be correct; other flagged cells are corrected; and the remaining flagged values are referred to as unresolved. Nonrespondent and unresolved flagged data are imputed using an exponentially smoothed mean of the respondents' historical data.

Within 5 days of the close of the reference week, data are made available to the public on the EIA's internet web site (<http://www.eia.doe.gov>) and within 7 days in hardcopy (through the *WPSR*). Except when holidays delay data processing schedules, values for the weekly variables, with the exception of propane, are available via the internet at 9:00 a.m. Eastern Time on the Wednesday following the close of the reference week. A new weekly web product, This Week in Petroleum (TWIP), provides analysis, data, and charts of the latest weekly petroleum supply and price data, including propane data. TWIP is generally available at 1:00 p.m. on Wednesdays at <http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/oog/info/twip/twip.asp>.

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The reference period for the monthly surveys starts on the first day of the month at 12:01 a.m. and ends on the last day of the month at midnight. Except for the Form EIA-819M, the deadline for filing monthly surveys is the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Data collection for the Form EIA-819M begins on the seventh working day of the month. Form EIA-819M data are solicited by telephone or received by facsimile or electronic mail. Data for the other monthly surveys are reported via mail, telephone, facsimile, electronic spreadsheets, or PEDRO.

During the period of data editing, either the respondent or EIA staff may identify an error. If the respondent discovers an error, the EIA representative for a particular survey is notified and the value is corrected. If EIA's edits diagnose an unusual value, an EIA representative will determine if the value is correct or incorrect by calling the company and/or reviewing historical data.

Within 60 days of the close of the reference month, all of the interim monthly data are published in the *PSM* and on the internet. Throughout the year, EIA accepts data revisions of monthly data. If a revision is made after the *PSM* has been published, it is referred to as a resubmission. The impact of resubmissions to previous months published data are presented in Appendix C of the *PSM*. Additionally, preliminary company-level imports data are released electronically between the 7th and 10th of each month.

Beginning with the February 1994 *PSM*, Table H1, "Petroleum Supply Summary" was included to show early estimates of monthly data. The current-month values in Table H1 are preliminary estimates based on weekly submissions. These monthly-from-weekly estimates are published in the *WPSR* and on the internet on the Wednesday following the first Friday of each month.

Within 5 months of the end of the calendar year, the final monthly values for the previous year are published in the *PSA*. These values reflect all *PSM* resubmissions and other data corrections. The values contained in the *PSA* are EIA's most accurate measures of petroleum supply activity.

Factors Affecting Data Accuracy

Maintaining an accurate database is a major goal of EIA. The quality of the data drives the quality of all qualitative and quantitative analyses conducted using these data. Accuracy and timeliness are primary attributes of high quality data. Accuracy of survey data is measured as the closeness of the published values to the true values (i.e., those values that would

Table FE1. Average Coverage for Weekly Surveys, 2001 and 2000 (Percent of Final Monthly Volumes Included in Monthly-from-Weekly Sample)

Product	Stocks						Production		Imports	
	Refinery		Bulk Terminal		Pipeline		2001	2000	2001	2000
	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000				
Total Motor Gasoline	98	97	93	94	97	97	99	99	91	97
Jet Fuel	98	98	92	92	100	99	99	99	91	64
Distillate Fuel Oil	96	95	87	88	98	98	97	97	96	94
Residual Fuel Oil	96	96	89	89	—	—	95	95	96	95
Crude Oil	96	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	95

— = Not Applicable.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

be obtained if the entire target population had been surveyed and all the data had been precisely recorded).

Respondents to the monthly surveys have more time to file than the weekly respondents, enabling them to collect, review, and revise their data more carefully than the weekly respondents. Additionally, EIA has more time to edit the monthly data. Also, some weekly respondents report estimates while many monthly respondents extract actual data from accounting systems. Thus, the monthly data are typically more accurate.

Some sources of error, such as nonresponse, are not totally preventable. Other errors, such as sampling errors, are unique to a particular type of survey. One situation where sampling error occurs is if the group of sampled respondents is dissimilar to the full population. Within the PSRS, only weekly surveys, the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," and the Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey," are at risk of having sampling errors. However, all surveys in the PSRS are at risk for nonsampling errors, such as: (1) insufficient coverage of respondents (the survey frame does not include all members of the target population); (2) nonresponse; (3) response error; and (4) errors due to lack of survey clarity. A detailed discussion of factors influencing data accuracy and how they are minimized in the PSRS follows.

Samples and Sampling Error

A sample is a subsection of a universe identifying members of a target population. The weekly surveys are administered to samples of the monthly populations to reduce respondent burden and to expedite the turnaround of data from survey respondents to the public. As with any sample, the values obtained are different from those obtained if the full universe had been surveyed. Sampling error is the difference between a sample estimate and a population value.

There are five samples, one for each weekly petroleum supply survey, in the WPSRS. For these surveys, the sampling error is minimized by using a minimum 90-percent

multi-attribute-cutoff sample from the corresponding monthly survey's frame. At the end of each month, updates are made to the samples and survey frames if a 90-percent coverage was not obtained.

For the weekly surveys, better coverage will most likely reduce sampling error. As shown in Table FE1, 2001 coverage was comparable to 2000. Of the 21 product and supply type combinations, 19 had coverage of 90 percent or above in 2001. For 11 of the 21 combinations, 2001 coverage increased from 2000. Tabulations were done before rounding of the coverage values. Jet fuel imports display a large percentage increase from 2000 to 2001, from 64 to 91 percent, because of the resolution of noncompliance issues.

Nonsampling Error

Unlike sampling errors, all survey data, even those from a census survey, are at risk of incurring nonsampling errors. There are two categories of nonsampling errors, random and systematic. With random error, on average, and over time, values will be overestimated by the same amount they are underestimated. Therefore, over time, random errors do not bias the data, but they will give an inaccurate portrayal at any point in time. On the other hand, systematic error is a source of bias in the data, since these patterns of errors are made repeatedly. The following is a discussion of how the four most frequently occurring types of nonsampling error are minimized within the PSRS.

Frame Updates

The list of all companies identified as members of the target population is called a frame. If members of the target population are not included in the frame, there is an undercount of the aggregate data. To diminish the chance of undercounting, the PSRS frames are continually updated. New companies are identified through continual review of petroleum industry periodicals, newspaper articles, and correspondence from respondents.

Table FE2. Average Response Rates for Monthly and Weekly Surveys, 2001

Survey Site	Respondents to Monthly Surveys			Respondents to Weekly Surveys		
	Average Universe Size	Average Number of Respondents	Percent ¹	Average Weekly Sample Size	Average Number of Respondents	Percent ²
Refinery	254	248	97.7	190	177	93.1
Bulk Terminal	256	245	95.5	65	60	92.9
Pipeline	82	81	98.4	42	40	95.1
Crude Oil Stocks	163	160	97.8	67	64	95.1

¹ The average response rates for monthly surveys are calculated by summing the individual monthly response rates and dividing by 12.

² The average response rates for weekly surveys are calculated by summing the individual weekly response rates and dividing by 52.

Note: Percents are calculated before rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Maintaining a Low Nonresponse

Survey respondents are required by law to report to EIA (see Explanatory Note 6 of the *PSM* for a description of action for chronic nonresponse). The 2001 response rates for the weekly surveys and their corresponding monthly surveys are enumerated in Table FE2. All of the 2001 response rates for each of the EIA weekly and monthly surveys decreased from 2000. The largest decrease in response rate was for the weekly refinery survey, decreasing from 96.5 percent in 2000 to 93.1 percent in 2001.

To mitigate the effect of nonresponse, imputed values are calculated for all nonreported values except monthly imports. Weekly imputed values are the exponentially smoothed mean of that respondent's historical values for that variable. Monthly imputed values are the previous month's value for the particular respondent and variable. For imports, however, there is a great deal of fluctuation from one reference period to another, with respondents frequently having no imports of a particular product. As a result, zero is the value imputed for nonreported cells on the monthly imports survey. In addition, the monthly imports are collected and published at a much greater level of detail than the weekly imports, which makes imputation impractical.

Reducing Response Error

Improvements to the PSRS system are continuously being made to reduce response error. To satisfy customer needs and meet the particular requirements of some respondents, computerized spreadsheets that resemble the actual survey forms have been developed, and are available for respondent reporting. Another improvement has been the increased participation in the PEDRO system, which permits all weekly and monthly survey data, except the Form EIA-819M and Form EIA-807, to be submitted to EIA electronically. A respondent entering values via PEDRO may execute edit routines prior to transmission of the survey responses. These routines include consistency and outlier (extreme value) checks of the data. Unusual or nonreported cells are flagged and, prior to transmission of the data, a representative of the

company is able to review and verify or correct data in the flagged cells.

Even with sophisticated edit checks, response error (the difference between the reported value and the actual value) remains the most likely cause of data inaccuracy. The weekly surveys are more susceptible to response error since some of their values are estimates or based on operational records. Many monthly respondents abstract their monthly data from accounting systems and thus are generally more accurate.

Maintaining accurate accounting records, however, does not ensure against response error. For example, numbers can be transposed within the correct cell; an otherwise correct value may be entered in the wrong cell; a respondent may misinterpret the intent of a question; or the wrong units may be used.

Survey Clarity

The terms, layout, and definitions on all survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, clarity, and consistency across surveys. At regular intervals, survey intent, as well as what data are collected, are subject to industry and government review. To the extent possible, industry changes in terminology and practice are incorporated into the PSRS on an ongoing basis.

Data Assessment

Each of the variables included in these analyses is of current and historical interest. Of the 66 variables for which both *PSM* and *PSA* values were published, only 61 of them were published weekly throughout 2001. For each variable, six measures of accuracy were calculated to compare the differences between the MFW and *PSM* values relative to the *PSA* values.

Error is the difference between the estimate (MFW) or interim (*PSM*) value and the final (*PSA*) value for a given month. For inputs, production, stock change, imports,

exports, and product supplied, values are expressed in units of thousands of barrels per day. For stocks, values are expressed in units of thousands of barrels.

MFW Error = MFW Volume - *PSA* Volume

PSM Error = *PSM* Volume - *PSA* Volume

Percent Error is the error for a given month divided by the final value for a given month, and multiplied by 100.

$$\text{MFW Percent Error} = \frac{\text{MFW Error}}{\text{PSA Volume}} \times 100$$

$$\text{PSM Percent Error} = \frac{\text{PSM Error}}{\text{PSA Volume}} \times 100$$

Mean absolute error is the weighted average over the 12 months of the year of the absolute values of the errors for each month. The mean absolute error measures the average magnitude of the revisions that took place over a year. Outliers increase the mean absolute error. The number of days in the month is used for weighting all product categories except stocks. Stocks are weighted equally for each of the 12 months.

Mean absolute percent error is the weighted average over the 12 months of the year of the absolute values of the percent errors. It provides a measure of the average magnitude of the revisions relative to final values. The mean absolute percent error has an inverse relationship with data accuracy; i.e., the smaller the mean absolute error, the closer the interim data are to the final data; conversely, the larger the mean absolute percent error, the greater the difference in the interim value and the final value. Outliers inflate the mean absolute percent error.

Range is the difference between the smallest and largest percent errors. The range shows the dispersion of the percent differences between interim and final values.

Median of the percent errors is the point at which half the values are higher and half are lower. Unlike the mean, the median is not affected by an outlier. In these analyses, each distribution has 12 observations. The median is the average of the sixth and seventh ordered observation.

The average final absolute volumes and the mean absolute percent error for MFW estimates and *PSM* interim values for 2001 and 2000 are presented in Table FE3. The average final absolute volumes are presented to give the reader an idea of the magnitude of these volumes. Variables with very small volumes are prone to larger percent changes because a modest volume change is being compared to a small final volume. The mean absolute error and the size of the volumes involved must both be included in the interpretation of data accuracy.

The 2001 MFW mean absolute percent errors which were within 2 percent of their respective *PSA* values (25 of the 61 MFW series), and the 2001 *PSM* mean absolute percent errors which were within 1 percent of their *PSA* values (36 of the 66 *PSM* series), are distinguished by a single asterisk. Mean absolute percent errors that were greater than 10 percent are marked by a double asterisk. There were 16 such MFW series and 8 *PSM* series, compared to 16 and 9, respectively, for 2000.

For 2001, 7 of the 11 weekly production series decreased in mean absolute percent error from 2000. Eleven of the 14 production series have a single asterisk in the *PSM* column, indicating a mean absolute percent error of less than 1 percent from the *PSA*. Additionally, 11 of the 14 *PSM* production series in 2001 show an increase in mean absolute percent error from 2000. Weekly fuel ethanol supply and disposition data are not available; therefore, the weekly oxygenated motor gasoline field production is based on the latest available monthly value.

The single asterisks in Table FE3 by the stock series show that, as in prior years, the stock values for both MFW estimates and *PSM* interim values are very close to the final *PSA* values. A major exception is the double asterisk shown by the MFW percent error for oxygenated motor gasoline stocks. The increase is related to the average absolute volume. Fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether stocks are not collected weekly, but are collected on the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." The survey provides production data and preliminary stock data from a sample of respondents reporting on the monthly surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. These data are displayed in Appendix D of the *PSM*. Interim data are collected later on the monthly surveys and published in the *PSM*. Twelve of the 19 weekly and monthly stock series for 2001 decreased or stayed the same in mean absolute percent error from 2000.

Stock change is the difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month. Since the monthly change in stock levels is small compared to the stock levels themselves, a large percent error in stock change can occur even when the percent errors in stock levels are small.

Crude oil stock change is one of the components in the calculation of unaccounted for crude oil (calculated disposition minus calculated supply of crude oil). For both the MFW and the *PSM* numbers, the volume of the unaccounted for crude oil may be increased by a combination of factors including an understatement of imports, an overstatement of exports, an understatement of crude oil production, an understatement of stock withdrawals, and an overstatement of crude oil inputs. The overstatement of crude oil inputs can be caused by injections along crude oil pipelines of natural gas liquids. When refiners receive this mixture, they process it as crude oil. As seen in Table FE3, the production, imports, and refinery inputs of crude oil have a small mean absolute percent error relative to crude oil stock change.

Table FE3. Summary Statistics for Differences Between Interim and Final Data, 2001 and 2000

Variable	PSA Average Absolute Volumes		Monthly-from-Weekly Mean Absolute Percent Error		PSM Mean Absolute Percent Error	
	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000
Crude Oil Production (thousand barrels/day)	5,801	5,822	* 0.64	1.20	* 0.92	0.42
Refinery Operations						
Refinery Crude Oil Inputs (thousand barrels/day)	15,128	15,067	* 0.57	0.39	* 0.06	0.08
Operating Utilization Rate (percent)	93	93	* 1.17	1.39	* 0.34	0.07
Production (thousand barrels/day)						
Total Production	19,537	19,531	—	—	* 0.35	0.10
Refinery Production	17,285	17,243	4.17	1.10	* 0.33	0.08
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,312	8,186	* 0.71	1.23	* 0.28	0.42
Reformulated Motor Gasoline	2,597	2,567	* 1.30	1.94	1.09	0.34
Oxygenated Motor Gasoline	762	774	** 24.64	15.99	** 13.92	6.15
Other Motor Gasoline	4,953	4,845	4.13	2.37	1.69	1.21
Jet Fuel	1,530	1,607	* 0.82	0.87	* 0.05	0.05
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,695	3,580	* 1.15	1.99	* 0.14	0.08
Low Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil	2,617	2,473	* 1.26	1.80	* 0.42	0.16
High Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil	1,077	1,107	2.69	3.80	* 0.78	0.34
Residual Fuel Oil	721	696	* 1.98	3.58	* 0.30	1.44
Other Products	5,281	5,463	—	—	* 0.90	0.81
Propane	1,095	1,122	—	—	* 0.59	0.25
Other Products Refinery Production	3,318	3,410	** 27.16	7.46	* 0.35	0.15
Stocks (thousand barrels)						
Total Stocks	1,543,493	1,503,920	* 0.78	0.32	* 0.20	0.29
Total Stocks, excl. SPR	999,365	938,942	* 1.20	0.51	* 0.31	0.47
Total Crude Stocks	854,131	852,743	* 0.49	0.53	* 0.27	0.31
Crude Oil Stocks, excl. SPR	310,003	287,765	* 1.33	1.37	* 0.73	0.93
SPR Stocks	544,128	568,498	* 0.00	0.04	* 0.00	0.00
Refined Products Stocks	689,362	651,177	* 1.24	0.83	* 0.15	0.30
Total Motor Gasoline Stocks	206,421	201,610	* 0.59	1.47	* 0.19	0.34
Reformulated Motor Gasoline Stocks	43,271	41,516	* 2.00	2.81	* 0.65	0.20
Oxygenated Motor Gasoline Stocks	658	891	** 30.84	21.12	** 14.12	20.56
Other Motor Gasoline Stocks	113,700	115,362	* 0.87	1.50	* 0.45	0.35
Jet Fuel Stocks	41,851	42,511	* 1.92	2.11	* 0.42	0.30
Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks	121,063	109,313	* 1.57	1.95	* 0.19	0.31
Low Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks	70,535	67,175	* 1.92	2.06	* 0.46	0.17
High Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks	50,528	42,138	* 1.39	2.21	* 0.58	0.67
Residual Fuel Oil Stocks	38,896	36,420	2.03	1.96	* 0.99	0.58
Other Products Stocks	281,131	261,322	2.37	1.59	* 0.42	0.44
Propane Stocks	50,330	42,965	2.17	3.42	1.07	0.61
Fuel Ethanol Stocks	3,568	4,299	7.06	4.37	4.19	2.59
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether Stocks	7,866	8,276	3.16	3.36	* 0.56	0.93
Stock Change (thousand barrels/day)						
Total Stock Change	485	469	**105.63	80.31	** 33.78	29.41
Crude Stock Change	310	220	**103.24	125.80	** 37.05	42.31
Refined Products Stock Change	453	490	**235.07	74.45	** 35.60	11.77
Imports (thousand barrels/day)						
Total Imports	11,871	11,459	3.77	4.17	2.11	3.21
Total Crude Imports	9,318	9,062	2.37	2.41	1.94	1.54
Crude Oil Imports, excl. SPR	9,328	9,070	2.38	2.41	1.94	1.54
SPR Imports	0	0	* 0.00	0.00	* 0.00	0.00
Refined Products Imports	2,543	2,389	8.63	12.29	2.55	9.50
Finished Motor Gasoline Imports	455	427	9.31	19.93	2.24	15.69
Reformulated Motor Gasoline Imports	217	197	8.72	16.11	2.49	4.91
Oxygenated Motor Gasoline Imports	1	1	** 22.60	23.29	* 0.00	8.47
Other Motor Gasoline Imports	236	229	** 14.71	27.65	2.89	24.97
Jet Fuel Imports	148	162	** 15.56	18.42	2.24	12.20

See footnotes at end of table.

Table FE3. Summary Statistics for Differences Between Interim and Final Data, 2001 and 2000 (Continued)

Variable	PSA Average Absolute Volumes		Monthly-from-Weekly Mean Absolute Percent Error		PSM Mean Absolute Percent Error	
	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000
Distillate Fuel Oil Imports.....	344	295	** 15.58	8.53	5.41	5.90
Low Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil Imports.....	130	134	** 18.69	19.37	6.73	7.29
High Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil Imports.....	215	161	** 14.98	8.58	8.07	5.70
Residual Fuel Oil Imports.....	295	352	** 28.74	28.72	** 33.54	24.78
Other Products Imports.....	1,301	1,153	** 16.04	5.32	** 12.60	4.07
Propane Imports.....	145	161	—	—	5.07	19.52
Exports (thousand barrels/day)						
Total Exports.....	971	1,040	7.68	10.76	2.03	0.00
Crude Oil Exports.....	20	50	** 540.90	824.82	5.66	0.00
Refined Products Exports.....	951	990	6.95	11.34	1.80	0.00
Total Net Imports (thousand barrels/day).....	10,900	10,419	4.18	4.55	2.38	3.53
Products Supplied (thousand barrels/day)						
Total Products Supplied.....	19,649	19,701	* 1.63	1.26	* 0.44	1.15
Finished Motor Gasoline Supplied.....	8,610	8,472	* 0.82	1.73	* 0.37	1.28
Jet Fuel Supplied.....	1,655	1,725	2.58	2.49	* 0.60	1.27
Distillate Fuel Oil Supplied.....	3,847	3,722	2.67	1.42	* 0.84	0.86
Residual Fuel Oil Supplied.....	811	909	** 14.91	9.52	** 15.95	8.34
Other Products Supplied.....	4,725	4,873	6.36	3.61	2.62	0.80
Propane Supplied.....	1,142	1,235	—	—	1.58	2.52

— = Not Applicable.

* = For MFW values, mean absolute percent error less than or equal to 2; for PSM values, mean absolute percent error less than or equal to 1.

** = Mean absolute percent error greater than or equal to 10.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve

Notes: Error is the difference between Monthly-from-Weekly estimates or interim monthly data published in the Petroleum Supply Monthly and the final value as published in the Petroleum Supply Annual. Percent error is the error multiplied by 100 and divided by the final published value. Mean absolute error is the weighted average of the absolute errors. Mean absolute percent error is the weighted average of the absolute percent errors. The number of days in the month is used for weighting all product categories except stocks. Stocks are weighted equally for each of the 12 months.

•Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

For petroleum products, stock change is a component in the calculation of product supplied (representing the consumption of petroleum products). Unlike the other variables, stock change values can be negative. Stock change thus has an added dimension by which to evaluate accuracy; this is the correctness of the direction of the change. Table FE4 provides a measure of accuracy of the direction of MFW and PSM stock change values for 2001 and 2000. Three out of the six stock change values for 2001 increased the number of months that differed from the direction of the PSA values, while the other three stayed the same number of months.

For imports, one reason for the large mean absolute percent errors in the MFW values is that shipments do not always arrive during the week in which they were expected. This has a greater impact when the end of the month occurs in the middle of the week. Eleven of the 15 MFW import series in Table FE3 showed a decrease or stayed the same in mean absolute percent error from 2000 to 2001 compared to last

Table FE4. Number of Months In Which the Direction of NonFinal Stock Change Values Differed From PSA

	Number of Months	
	2001	2000
Total Stock Change		
MFW and PSA Values.....	1	1
PSM and PSA Values.....	1	1
Crude Stock Change		
MFW and PSA Values.....	2	1
PSM and PSA Values.....	1	0
Refined Products Stock Change		
MFW and PSA Values.....	2	2
PSM and PSA Values.....	1	0

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

year's decrease of seven series from 1999 to 2000. For the *PSM*, 11 of the 16 import series decreased or stayed the same in mean absolute percent error compared to last year's decrease of seven import series.

With the exception of refinery receipts in the U.S. Territories, EIA does not collect export data. They are gathered by the U.S. Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. They are received by EIA on a monthly basis approximately 7 weeks after the close of the reporting month. The weekly estimates for exports are projections based on past monthly data. Because the export data are highly variable, it is difficult to obtain estimates of comparable quality to domestic estimates.

Products supplied is the calculation of field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports. Therefore, the accuracy of products supplied is affected by the individual components.

Box and Whisker Plots

Example 1 in the shaded box titled "Structure of Box and Whisker Plots," is a simplified illustration of the box and whisker plots that follow. The box and whisker plots map the 5-year trends in historical accuracy of weekly estimates and monthly interim values. The details provided by the box and whisker plots include: historical trends, the range of monthly percent errors, direction of the error (i.e., overestimation or underestimation), and the identification of unusual values.

Each box and whisker plot is placed on a graph, where the horizontal axis represents the year and the vertical axis represents the percent error. The center horizontal line for all the box and whisker plots is zero percent error. For each variable studied, a pair of charts, each containing five box and whisker plots (one for each year, from 1997 through 2001), are presented side-by-side; the chart on the left contains the percent errors for the MFW estimates, and the chart on the right contains the percent errors for the *PSM* values. To facilitate the comparison of MFW percent errors and the *PSM* percent errors, the plots have the same scale.

The position of the box along the y-axis denotes whether the MFW or *PSM* values are predominantly overestimates or underestimates of the *PSA* values. For example, if the majority of the MFW values were overestimates, more than half of the box would be above the zero percent error line.

Crude Oil Production and Crude Oil Inputs

Crude oil production data are not collected through any of EIA's surveys. EIA's Dallas Field Office assembles data collected from State agencies responsible for measuring crude oil production. Based on historical trends and data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report,"

EIA estimates weekly and monthly production. Final values based on revised Form EIA-182 data, State government agencies, and the U.S. Department of Interior's Minerals Management Service data are published in the *PSA*. Figure FE3 presents errors of MFW and *PSM* values relative to *PSA* values for crude oil production and crude oil inputs. The range (2.72) of the 2001 MFW percent errors for crude oil production was the smallest range over the 5-year period. The percent errors were distributed around the smallest median of 0.05 percent. In contrast, the 2001 *PSM* percent errors were distributed around the largest median (1.02) over the 5-year period. Most of the *PSM* interim values overestimated the final *PSA* values. The outlier in September was due to company misreporting.

For refinery crude oil inputs, the range (1.84) of the 2001 MFW percent errors was the smallest range of all other MFW plots analyzed for 2001. As in prior years, the 2001 *PSM* refinery crude oil inputs were extremely close to their final values except for two small outliers in September (0.33) and November (-0.22) due to company nonresponse.

Product Production

As expected, *PSM* interim values for production of each of the four major petroleum products were superior to their comparable MFW estimates. Figures FE4 and FE5 contain the box and whisker plots for motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil production, and residual fuel oil and jet fuel production, respectively.

The 2001 MFW motor gasoline production percent errors, displayed in Figure FE4, ranged from -1.71 to 1.04 percent. Similar to prior years, most of the 2001 *PSM* interim values for motor gasoline production underestimated the final *PSA* values but the percent errors were within 0.62 percent.

For 2001, the MFW percent errors for distillate fuel oil production ranged from -1.29 to 2.24 percent. Similar to 2000, the 2001 *PSM* percent errors were tightly distributed around the median of 0.02 percent. There was one outlier in November (-0.50) due to company nonresponse.

The box and whisker plots for residual fuel oil production and jet fuel production are shown in Figure FE5. The range (6.02) of the 2001 MFW percent errors for residual fuel oil production was the smallest range over the 5-year period, ranging from -3.52 to 2.50 percent. Similar to last year, the median was close to zero. The median for the 2001 *PSM* percent errors for residual fuel oil production was zero. The few months where revisions were sent in, resulted in outliers for those months.

The 2001 MFW percent errors for jet fuel production ranged from -2.56 to 1.69 percent and the median was close to zero. The range (0.28) of the 2001 *PSM* percent errors was the smallest over the 5 years studied and was the smallest range of all other *PSM* plots analyzed for 2001. The outlier in November (-0.21) was due to company nonresponse.

Structure of Box and Whisker Plots

All box and whisker plots discussed in this article are the visual presentation of a variable's distribution of 12 values of percent errors for either MFW or PSM values relative to PSA values for a given year. In general, box and whisker plots group data, ordered from smallest to largest, into four areas of equal frequency, quartiles, and show the range and dispersion of data within the quartiles. Sometimes the values of quartiles must be interpolated, i.e., if there are two values that meet the criteria of a quartile, then the average of the two must be taken. Presented below is a discussion of components of box and whisker plots and how they apply to the 12-value distribution illustrated in Example 1: -35, -20, -11, -9, 0, 0, 0, 0, 4.5, 5.5, 15, and 20.

First Quartile

Twenty-five percent of the values are equal to or below the first quartile. In Example 1, the first quartile is the average of the third and fourth ordered observations, i.e., $(-11+(-9))/2=-10$. The first quartile demarcates the lower boundary of the box.

Second Quartile

The second quartile is the median, and it intersects the box. Fifty percent of the observations are equal to or below the median; in our example, the values of these six observations are: 0, 0, -9, -11, -20, and -35. Also, for this example, the median is the average of the sixth and seventh value, 0, i.e., $(0+0)/2$. The plot provides the value of the median (the second quartile) as well as information on how the median compares in magnitude to the rest of the observations. Outliers distort the magnitude of the mean, whereas a median is not distorted since it is the actual value that falls in the middle of the distribution. Since outliers have occurred in the distributions of values of PSRS variables, a median is preferred to a mean when assessing accuracy.

Third Quartile

Seventy-five percent of the observations (9 in this case) have values equal to or below the third quartile. In Example 1, the third quartile is 5, i.e., $(4.5+5.5)/2$. The third quartile demarcates the upper boundary of the box.

Box

The box contains half of all the values. In Example 1, as well as in each box found in Figures FE3-FE11, a minimum of six values are contained within the box. The interquartile range is the length of the box, the difference between the first and third quartiles. The interquartile range for Example 1 is 15, i.e., $5-(-10)$.

Whiskers

Each whisker extends out from the box, one from the first quartile and the other from the third quartile, to the most extreme value that still falls within 1.5 times the interquartile range. In Example 1, a whisker extends from the third quartile, 5, to 20, which is the maximum value and is within 1.5 interquartile ranges of 5 (as it is less than $5+(1.5*15)=27.5$). Also in Example 1, the lower whisker extends from the first quartile -10, to -20, which is the lowest value of the distribution within 1.5 interquartile ranges of the first quartile.

Fourth Quartile

The fourth quartile is the maximum value of the distribution. In Example 1, the fourth quartile, 20, also demarcates the upper value of the top whisker as it is within 1.5 interquartile ranges of the third quartile.

Outlier

An outlier, identified as an asterisk, is an observation that is more than 1.5 interquartile ranges greater than the third quartile, or more than 1.5 interquartile ranges less than the first quartile. In Example 1, there is one outlier, -35. It is less than the lower whisker's threshold value, which is -32.5 $(-10-(1.5*15))$. The importance of the occurrence of an outlier depends on the distribution of the variable. If the interquartile range is very tight and the outlier is in close proximity, then there is little concern about the occurrence of that outlier. (See Figure FE3, MFW vs PSA of Crude Oil Production for 1997.)

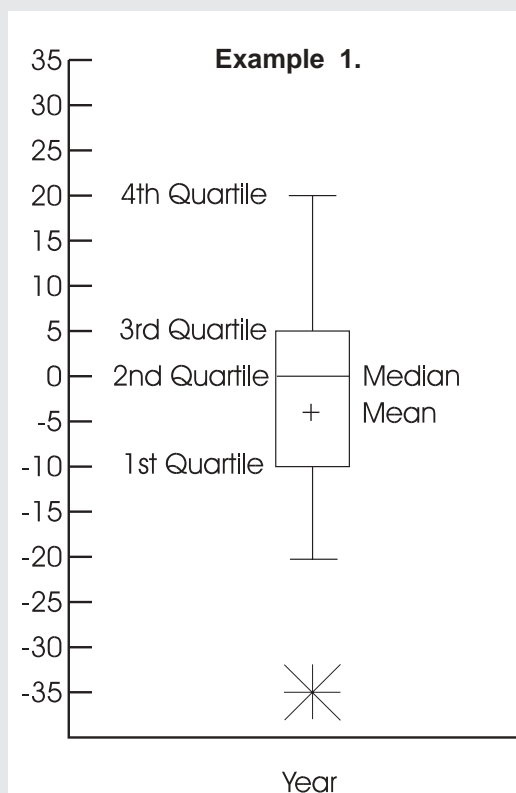
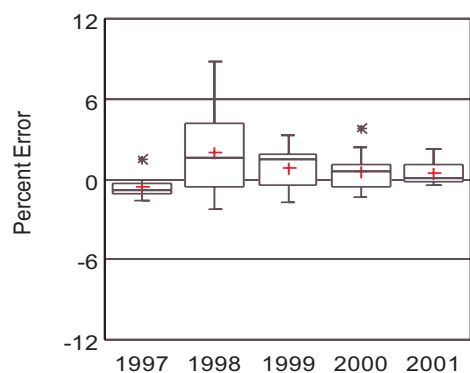


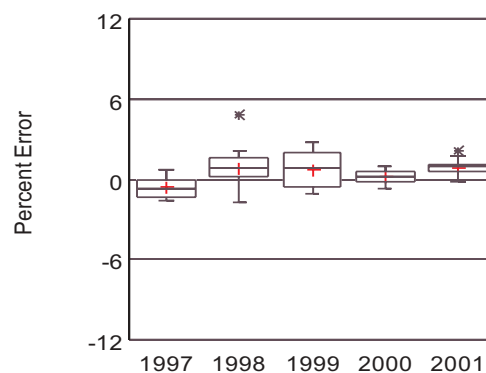
Figure FE3. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Crude Oil Production and Refinery Crude Oil Inputs Data, 1997 - 2001

Crude Oil Production

MFW vs. *PSA*

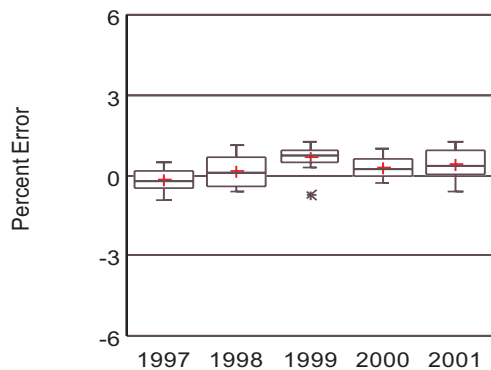


PSM vs. *PSA*

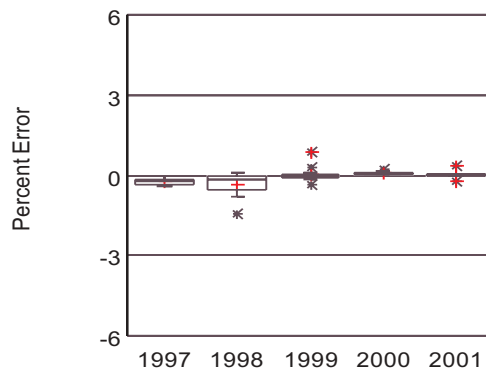


Refinery Crude Oil Inputs

MFW vs. *PSA*

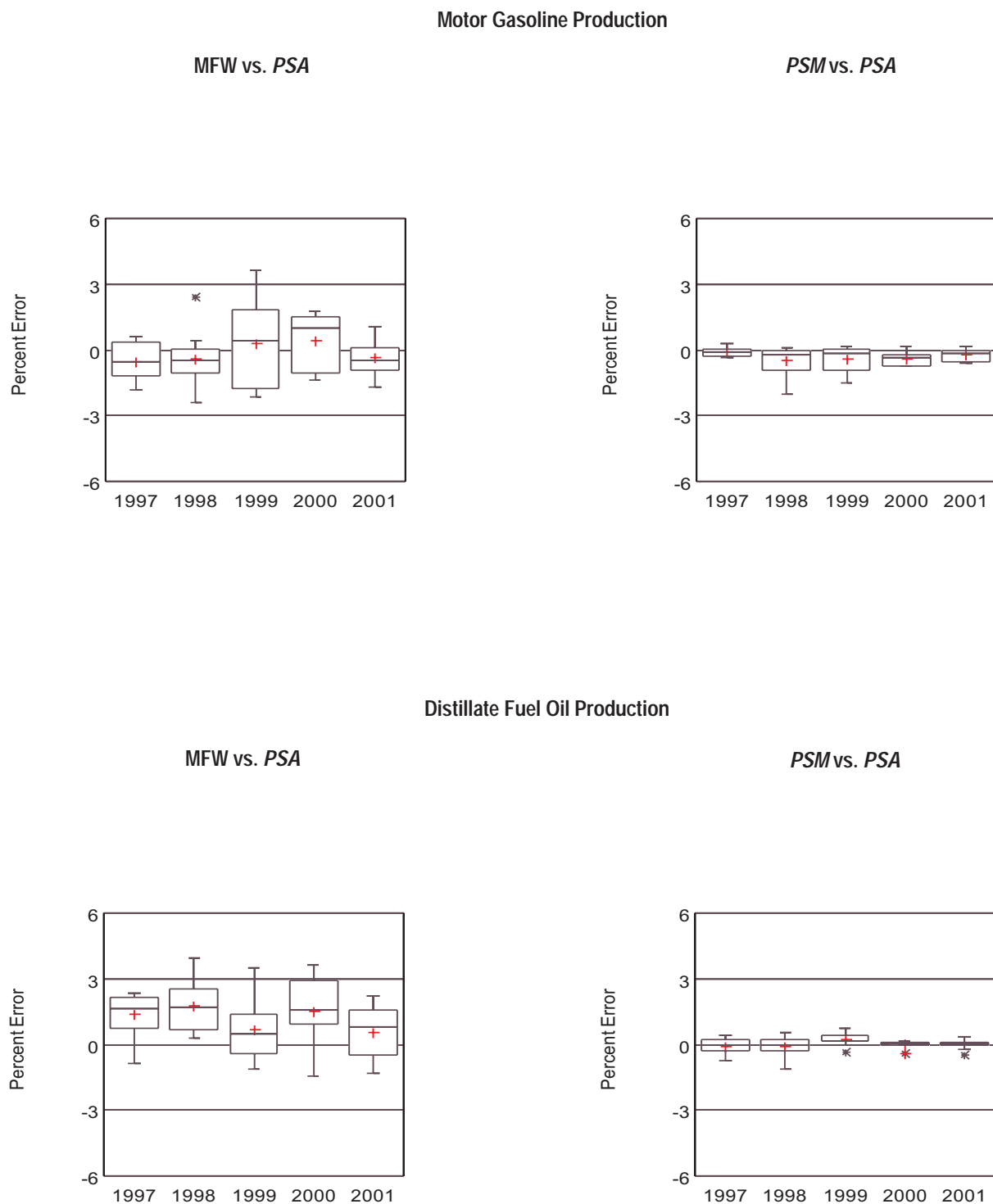


PSM vs. *PSA*



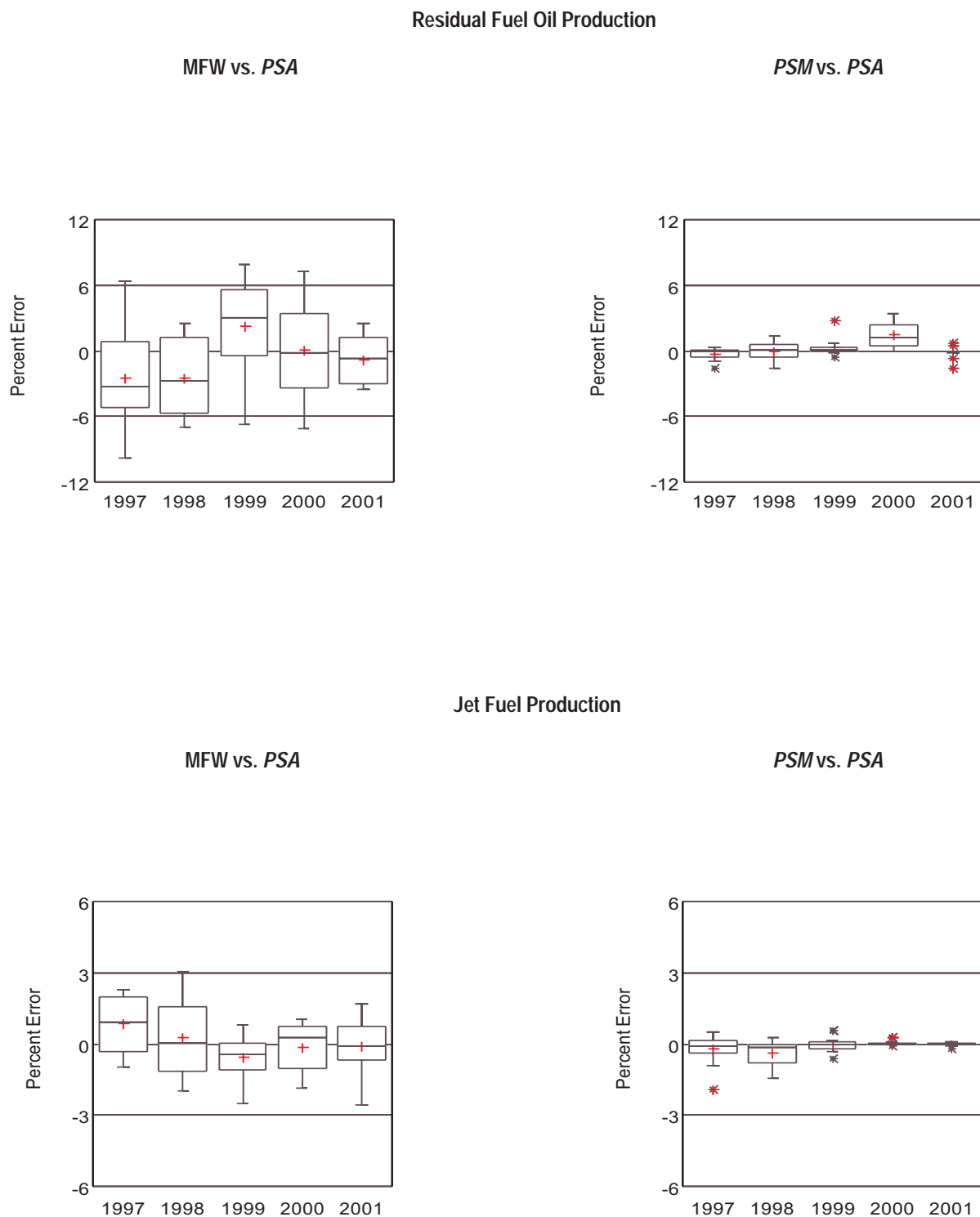
Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE4. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Motor Gasoline and Distillate Fuel Oil Production Data, 1997 - 2001



Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE5. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Residual Fuel Oil and Jet Fuel Production Data, 1997 - 2001



Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Stocks

Figures FE6, FE7, and FE8 show the yearly distribution of percent errors for stocks of crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and propane. Figure FE6 shows the box and whisker plots for crude oil stocks and motor gasoline stocks. In contrast to last year, all but one of the 2001 MFW estimates for crude oil stocks underestimated the final *PSA* values. There was one outlier in April (-3.65) due to respondent reporting problems. Similarly, all of the 2001 *PSM* interim values for crude oil stocks underestimated the final values. The 2001 median of -0.73 percent had the largest absolute percent error over the 5-year period. The outliers in January, March, and April were due to respondent reporting problems.

Most of the 2001 MFW estimates for motor gasoline stocks were underestimated. The 2001 range of 2.21 percent was the smallest range over the 5-year period and the median was the closest to zero. Similarly, most of the 2001 *PSM* interim values were underestimates. The percent errors for 2001 were within 0.34 percent and were closely distributed around the median of -0.16 percent. The outlier in April (0.34) was due to company revisions.

Figure FE7 shows box and whisker plots for distillate and residual fuel oil stocks. As in prior years, most of the 2001 MFW estimates for distillate fuel oil stocks underestimated the final *PSA* values. The percent errors ranged from -2.93 to 0.92 percent. The 2001 *PSM* percent errors for distillate fuel oil stocks were tightly grouped around the median of -0.05 percent and were within 0.51 percent.

Residual fuel oil stocks typically have larger percent errors than other stock series. In contrast to prior years, most of the 2001 MFW values were overestimates compared to the final *PSA* values. The outliers in January (-4.97) and February (-2.70) were due to respondent reporting problems. The median (0.04) for the 2001 *PSM* percent errors for residual fuel oil stocks was the only positive median over the 5 years studied. The percent errors ranged from -0.71 to 3.22 percent.

The box and whisker plots for jet fuel stocks and propane stocks are shown in Figure FE8. Similar to last year, most of the 2001 MFW estimates for jet fuel stocks overestimated the final *PSA* values. The 2001 range of 7.14 percent was the largest range over the 5-year period, ranging from -3.15 to 3.99 percent. The median of the *PSM* percent errors was close to zero, similar to 2000. One outlier in March (-2.26) was due to company misreporting.

Most of the 2001 MFW estimates for propane stocks overestimated the final values. In contrast to 2000, most of the

2001 *PSM* interim values were underestimates. The 2001 range (3.87) was the largest range over the 5-year period and March (-3.50) had the largest absolute percent error over the past 60 months.

Imports

Figures FE9, FE10, and FE11 show the yearly distributions of percent errors for the imports of crude oil and four products: motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and jet fuel. Because of the irregularity of imports for crude oil and petroleum products, the magnitude and range of percent errors for both the MFW and the *PSM* imports numbers can be expected to be much larger and wider than for production and stocks.

Figure FE9 shows that the majority of the 2001 MFW estimates of crude oil imports underestimated the final *PSA* values. The 2001 range of 7.60 percent was the smallest range over the 5-year period. Similar to prior years, all of the 2001 *PSM* interim values underestimated the final *PSA* values.

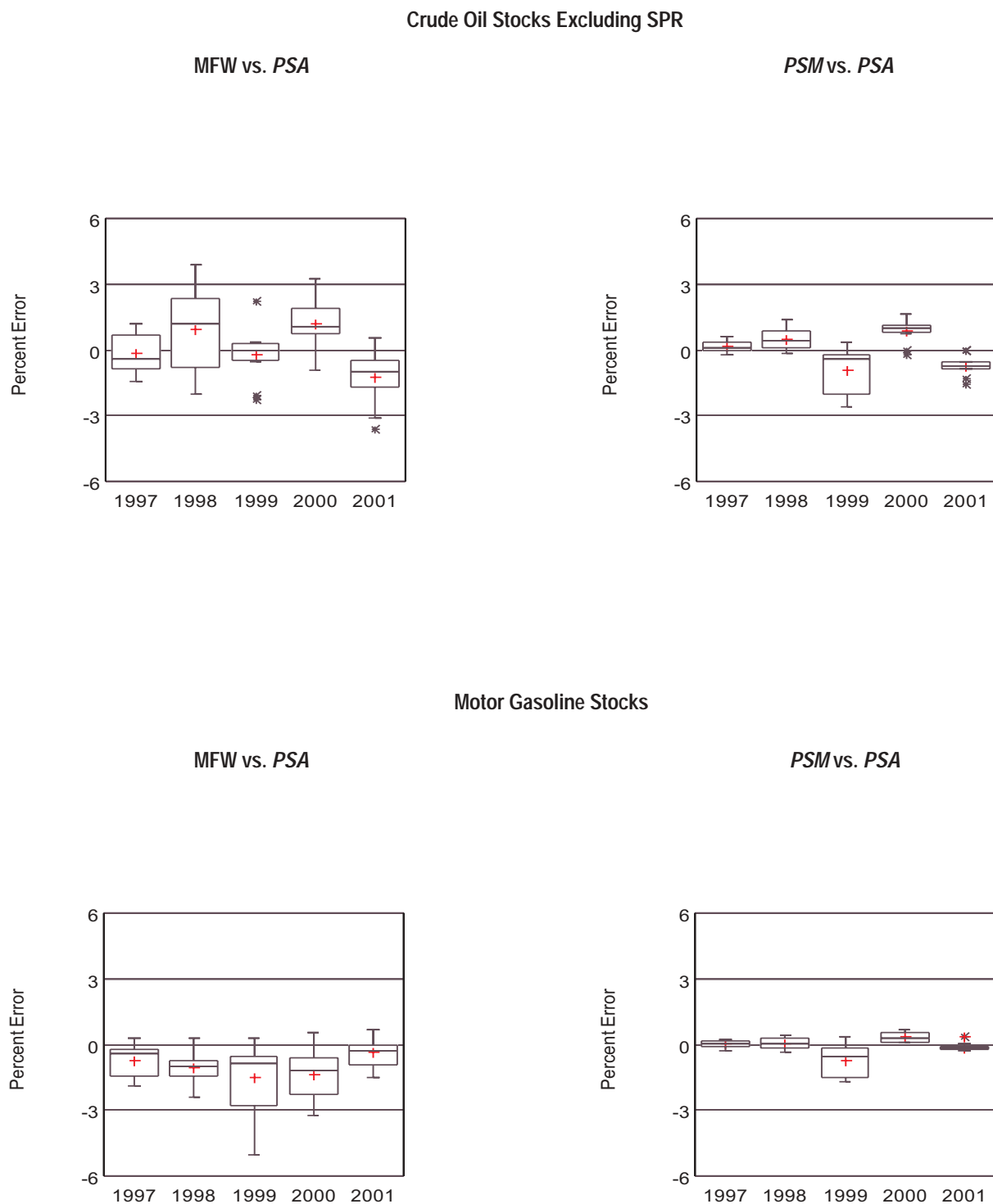
The distributions of percent errors of the MFW estimates and *PSM* interim values for 1997 through 2001 of motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil imports are shown in Figure FE10. For the most part, the 2001 MFW and *PSM* percent errors for motor gasoline imports were smaller than the 2000 percent errors. The ranges of the MFW (27.84) and *PSM* (12.33) percent errors were the smallest ranges over the 5-year period.

Most of the 2001 MFW estimates for distillate fuel oil imports were underestimated. The 2001 range of 52.42 percent was the largest range over the 5-year period, ranging from -28.64 to 23.77 percent. Unlike prior years, most of the 2001 *PSM* interim values for distillate fuel oil imports overestimated the final *PSA* values. The 2001 median of 3.92 percent was the first positive median in the past three years.

Figure FE11 shows the box and whisker plots for residual fuel oil imports and jet fuel imports. For September 2001, the MFW and *PSM* percent error for residual fuel oil imports was the largest over the 60 months studied, 89.11 and 69.80, respectively. The ranges of the 2001 MFW (91.08) and *PSM* (64.31) percent errors were the largest ranges over the 5-year period. These ranges were also the largest ranges of all other MFW and *PSM* plots analyzed for 2001. The overestimation of the 2001 MFW and *PSM* values was the result of some importers misclassifying unfinished oils as residual fuel oil.

For jet fuel imports, more of the 2001 MFW values overestimated the final *PSA* values than for 2000. The 2001 *PSM* percent errors were tightly grouped around the median of zero. Outliers occurred in May (3.43) and October (-15.87) due to company misreporting.

Figure FE6. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and PSM Crude Oil Stocks Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) and Motor Gasoline Stocks Data, 1997 -2001

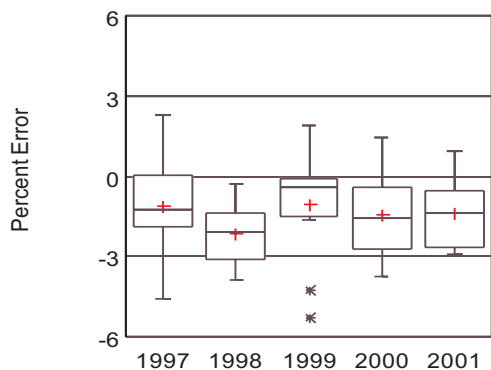


Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

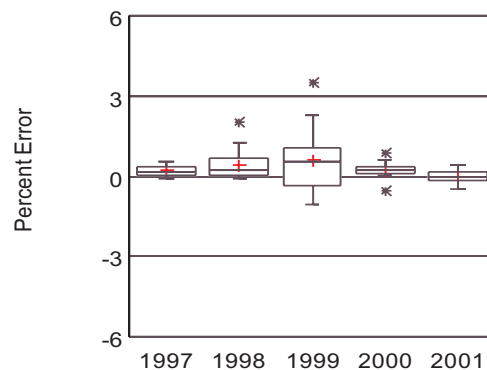
Figure FE7. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and PSM Distillate Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil Stocks Data, 1997 - 2001

Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks

MFW vs. PSA

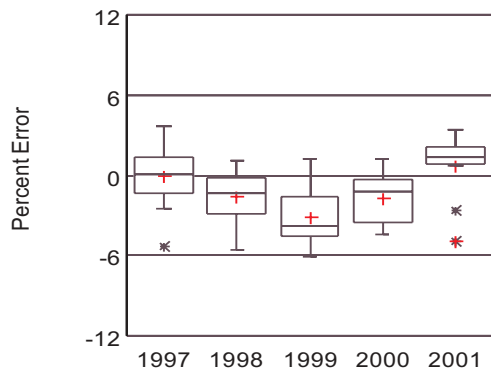


PSM vs. PSA

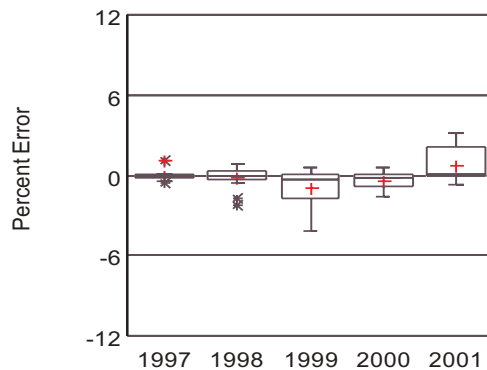


Residual Fuel Oil Stocks

MFW vs. PSA



PSM vs. PSA

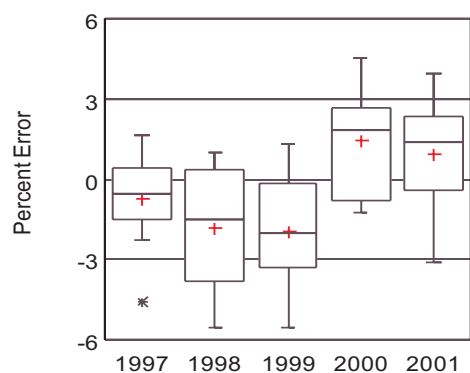


Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

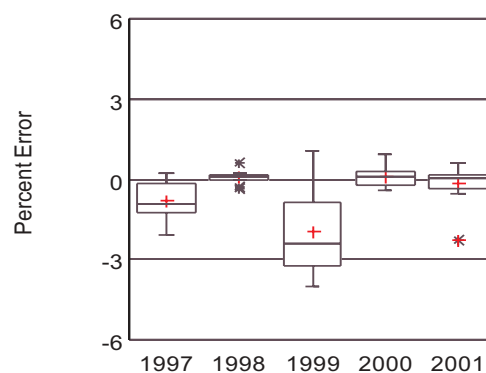
Figure FE8. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Jet Fuel Stocks and Propane Stocks Data, 1997 - 2001

Jet Fuel Stocks

MFW vs. *PSA*

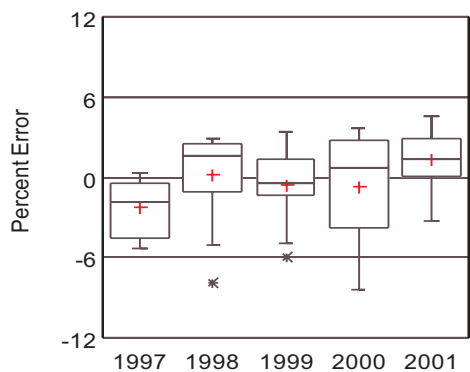


PSM vs. *PSA*

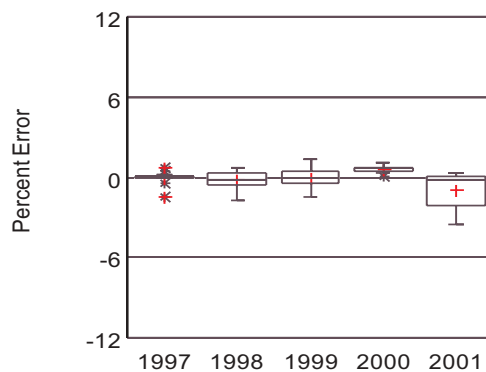


Propane Stocks

MFW vs. *PSA*



PSM vs. *PSA*



Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE9. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and PSM Crude Oil Imports Excluding SPR Data, 1997 - 2001



Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Conclusion

In summary, similar to previous years, the interim *PSM* data were closer in value to the final *PSA* volumes than the *MFW* estimates. This is largely a result of the longer time period provided to process the monthly data and monthly respondents' accounting systems.

In 2001, 36 of 66 *PSM* interim values were within 1 percent (mean absolute percent error) of the final values; 25 of 61 *MFW* estimates were within 2 percent (mean absolute percent error) of the final values; and 11 of those 25 were within 1 percent. As in previous years, the accuracy of 2001 preliminary and interim values varied by product and by petroleum supply type. As a group, stocks continued to have the most accurate *MFW* estimates and *PSM* interim values.

The good coverage for weekly surveys across petroleum supply type and product combinations has contributed to the accuracy of weekly estimates. In 2001, for 19 of the 21 categories, coverage was 90 percent or above. All of the 2001 response rates for the weekly and monthly surveys decreased from the 2000 response rates. Company mergers and budget constraints may have contributed to the decreased response rates.

To successfully maintain and improve the accuracy of these data, the Petroleum Division participated in several Office of Oil and Gas initiatives in the areas of nonresponse follow-up, reporting problems, data dissemination, survey processing systems, data retrieval and analysis systems, and frames maintenance. Some of the specific efforts during 2001 included the expansion and diligence of the nonresponse follow-up and reporting errors teams; increased efforts to insure compliance with reporting requirements;

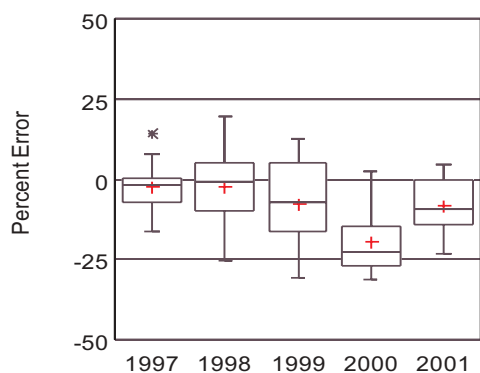
increased research of outside sources to identify new respondents; and the improvement of the petroleum information retrieval on the EIA web site, including many new user-friendly information retrieval options. With the goal of developing a new and improved survey processing system that will upgrade and unify legacy systems by incorporating state-of-the-art technology, the OOG is in the process of implementing a system from the U.S. Census Bureau called the Standard Economic Processing System (StEPS). The OOG system is called the Standard Energy Processing System (STEPS) which is designed to handle different surveys with different needs by using generalized programs and data structures to process surveys. It is written entirely in SAS® and operates in a UNIX environment. The system includes integrated code to perform various survey processing activities including edit/imputation, data review and correction, estimation, variance estimation, and other data collection activities. A team of programmers, analysts, and statisticians is working on the migration of surveys into STEPS.

In January 2002, OOG released a new weekly web product, This Week in Petroleum that provides analysis, data, and charts of the latest weekly petroleum supply and price data. Additionally for 2002, OOG will continue to assess and improve PEDRO, the electronic data collection method, and continue to improve survey methodology, data collection forms and instructions, the transmission of encrypted data, the weekly survey processing system, graphical data validation, and the automated data retrieval and query system, Survey Information System (SIS). The SIS is currently being modified to include imputed values as well as reported data so that information will be readily available to analyze and improve the imputation methodologies. The results of these efforts should enable the PD and OOG to continue to provide accurate weekly and monthly data estimates.

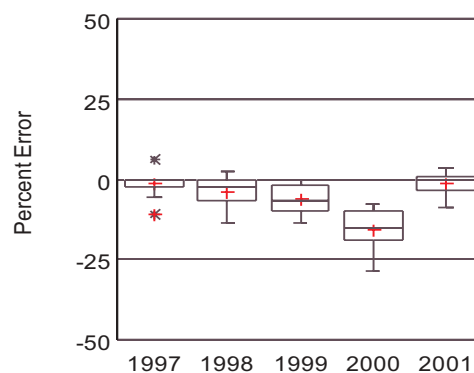
Figure FE10. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Motor Gasoline and Distillate Fuel Oil Imports Data, 1997 - 2001

Motor Gasoline Imports

MFW vs. *PSA*

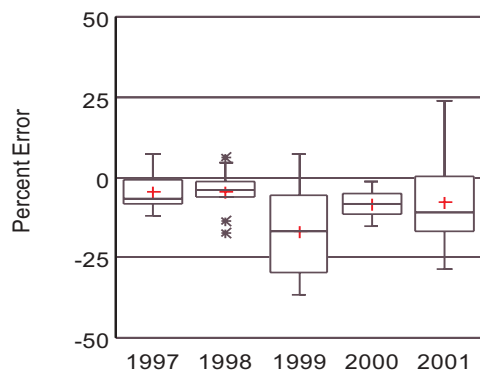


PSM vs. *PSA*

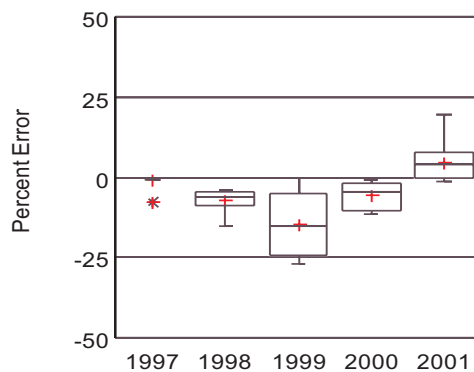


Distillate Fuel Oil Imports

MFW vs. *PSA*



PSM vs. *PSA*

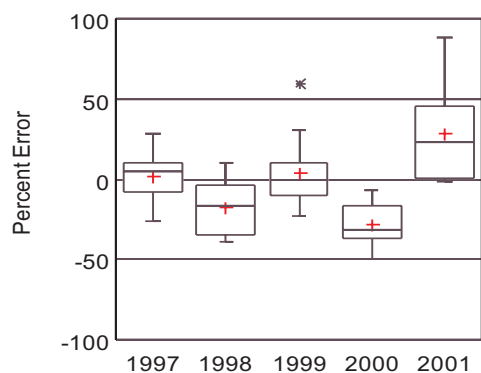


Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

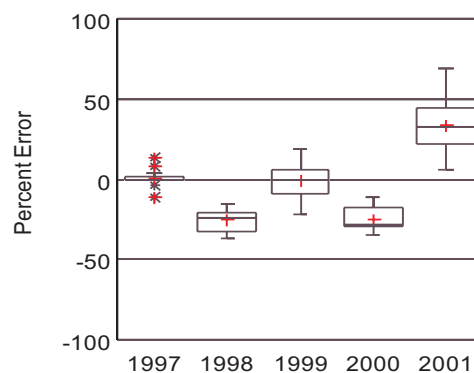
Figure FE11. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Residual Fuel Oil and Jet Fuel Imports Data, 1997 - 2001

Residual Fuel Oil Imports

MFW vs. *PSA*

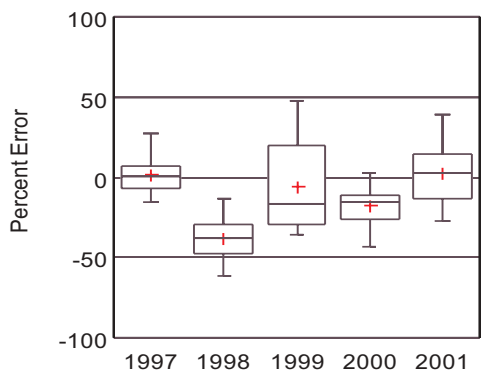


PSM vs. *PSA*

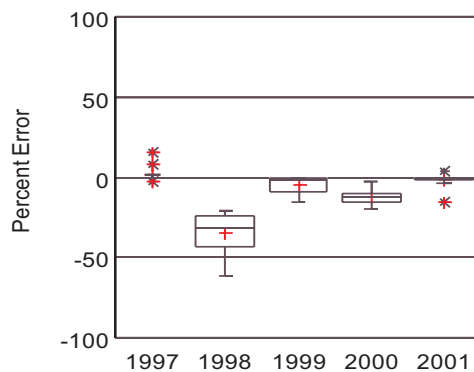


Jet Fuel Imports

MFW vs. *PSA*



PSM vs. *PSA*



Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary
(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	2002			2001	January - August	
	Estimated August	July	Difference ^a	August	2002	2001
Products Supplied	20.2	19.8	0.3	20.2	19.6	19.8
Finished Motor Gasoline	9.1	9.1	(s)	9.0	8.8	8.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.7	3.6	0.1	3.8	3.7	3.9
Residual Fuel Oil	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.9
Jet Fuel	1.6	1.7	-0.1	1.7	1.6	1.7
Other Petroleum Products ^b	5.1	4.9	0.2	4.8	4.8	4.7
Crude Oil Inputs	15.3	15.4	-0.1	15.3	15.0	15.2
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	94.6	95.3	-0.8	94.7	93.0	94.3
Imports	11.4	11.3	0.1	11.6	11.2	12.1
Crude Oil	9.2	9.0	0.2	9.4	9.0	9.4
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(s)	(s)
Other	9.2	9.0	0.2	9.4	8.9	9.4
Products	2.2	2.3	-0.1	2.2	2.3	2.7
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.5	0.5	(s)	0.4	0.5	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.2	0.2	0.4
Residual Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.3	0.2	0.3
Jet Fuel	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other Petroleum Products ^c	1.2	1.3	-0.1	1.2	1.3	1.3
Exports	1.0	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Crude Oil	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Products	0.9	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Total Net Imports	10.4	10.5	(s)	10.6	10.3	11.1
Stock Change^d	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	(s)	0.3
Crude Oil	-0.2	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.1
Products	-0.2	0.3	-0.5	-0.5	(s)	0.2
Total Stocks^f	1,589	1,610	-21	1,548	—	—
(million barrels)						
Crude Oil	878	882	-4	852	—	—
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ^e	581	579	3	544	—	—
Other	297	303	-7	308	—	—
Products	711	728	-17	697	—	—
Finished Motor Gasoline	159	166	-7	151	—	—
Distillate Fuel Oil ^f	131	133	-3	122	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil	32	34	-1	35	—	—
Jet Fuel	39	39	1	42	—	—
Other Petroleum Products ^c	349	356	-7	347	—	—

^a Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

^b Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and jet fuel.

^c Includes natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuel, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

^d A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^e Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

^f Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1999, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2; appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Data for the current month are preliminary estimates, based on weekly submissions. For an explanation of estimation methodology and accuracy, see Appendix A of *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* and the article, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data", published in the October 2001, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1986 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change ^a		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Domestic ^c	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ^d	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil ^d and Petroleum Products
1986 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989 Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990 Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	1,621
1991 Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	1,617
1992 Average	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	^g 1,592
1993 Average	8,836	6,847	1,736	81	^g 70	17,237	1,647
1994 Average	8,645	6,662	1,727	18	-2	17,718	1,653
1995 Average	8,626	6,560	1,762	-93	-153	17,725	1,563
1996 Average	8,607	6,465	1,830	-124	-28	18,309	1,507
1997 Average	8,611	6,452	1,817	51	93	18,620	1,560
1998 Average	8,392	6,252	1,759	74	165	18,917	1,647
1999 Average	8,107	5,881	1,850	-118	-304	19,519	1,493
2000 January	8,096	5,784	1,956	21	-520	19,026	1,477
February	8,227	5,852	1,987	98	-486	19,635	1,466
March	8,256	5,918	1,987	364	-38	19,218	1,476
April	8,232	5,854	1,968	225	746	18,816	1,505
May	8,196	5,847	1,943	-294	691	19,605	1,518
June	8,106	5,823	1,922	-154	427	20,054	1,526
July	8,073	5,739	1,934	-225	666	19,696	1,540
August	8,087	5,789	1,941	197	-450	20,496	1,532
September	8,066	5,758	1,923	-347	184	19,899	1,527
October	8,151	5,809	1,919	-189	-464	19,798	1,507
November	8,089	5,833	1,876	-281	240	19,328	1,505
December	7,750	5,855	1,583	-250	-971	20,814	1,468
Average	8,110	5,822	1,911	-70	(s)	19,701	—
2001 January	7,528	5,799	1,398	317	38	20,092	1,479
February	7,891	5,780	1,732	-424	223	19,689	1,473
March	8,127	5,880	1,833	861	-501	19,876	1,484
April	8,062	5,863	1,831	736	513	19,729	1,522
May	8,146	5,829	1,912	-42	1,130	19,501	1,555
June	8,062	5,766	1,908	-671	929	19,561	1,563
July	8,066	5,749	1,899	164	7	19,919	1,568
August	8,062	5,725	1,955	-160	-488	20,153	1,548
September	8,128	5,709	2,034	79	944	19,016	1,579
October	8,164	5,746	2,025	142	-205	19,824	1,577
November	8,274	5,881	2,001	36	323	19,396	1,588
December	8,131	5,887	1,889	87	-133	19,003	1,586
Average	8,054	5,801	1,868	99	227	19,649	—
2002 January	E 8,155	E 5,934	1,834	414	-207	19,170	1,592
February	E 8,190	E 5,938	1,898	424	-979	19,475	1,576
March	E 8,167	E 5,914	1,897	198	-379	19,516	1,571
April	E 8,233	E 5,887	1,918	-42	656	19,419	1,589
May	E 8,306	E 5,908	1,937	193	524	19,678	1,611
June	E 8,181	E 5,887	1,872	-140	197	19,810	1,613
July	RE 8,023	RE 5,773	R 1,848	R -369	R 270	R 19,847	R 1,610
August*	E 8,242	PE 5,875	E 1,918	E -249	E -233	E 20,157	E 1,589
8-Mo. Average	E 8,187	PE 5,889	E 1,890	E 50	E -11	E 19,636	—
2001 8-Mo. Average	7,994	5,799	1,809	105	227	19,818	—
2000 8-Mo. Average	8,158	5,825	1,954	28	131	19,569	—

^a A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

^c Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids. Beginning in 1993, fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline and oxygenate production from merchant MTBE plants are also included.

^d Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^e Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^f Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

^g In January 1993, bulk terminal, pipeline, and merchant-producer stocks of oxygenates were added to surveys affecting stock levels and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1986 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports ^f
	Total	Crude Oil ^e	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1986 Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987 Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988 Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989 Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990 Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991 Average	7,627	5,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,626
1992 Average	7,888	6,083	1,805	950	89	861	6,938
1993 Average	8,620	6,787	1,833	1,003	98	904	7,618
1994 Average	8,996	7,063	1,933	942	99	843	8,054
1995 Average	8,835	7,230	1,605	949	95	855	7,886
1996 Average	9,478	7,508	1,971	981	110	871	8,498
1997 Average	10,162	8,225	1,936	1,003	108	896	9,158
1998 Average	10,708	8,706	2,002	945	110	835	9,764
1999 Average	10,852	8,731	2,122	940	118	822	9,912
2000 January	10,140	7,829	2,311	1,006	176	830	9,134
February	11,003	8,318	2,684	870	30	840	10,133
March	11,052	8,790	2,261	1,159	144	1,015	9,893
April	11,558	9,341	2,217	1,131	124	1,007	10,427
May	11,415	9,085	2,331	856	34	822	10,559
June	12,032	9,533	2,499	925	9	915	11,107
July	11,588	9,398	2,190	900	15	885	10,688
August	12,173	9,939	2,234	1,073	17	1,056	11,099
September	11,900	9,484	2,416	1,059	23	1,036	10,841
October	11,290	8,969	2,321	1,292	9	1,283	9,998
November	11,309	8,913	2,396	1,108	2	1,106	10,201
December	12,053	9,229	2,824	1,095	16	1,079	10,958
Average	11,459	9,071	2,389	1,040	50	990	10,419
2001 January	12,555	8,933	3,623	954	18	936	11,601
February	11,643	8,609	3,035	1,004	24	980	10,639
March	12,132	9,603	2,530	938	37	901	11,194
April	12,653	10,111	2,542	942	5	937	11,711
May	12,529	9,885	2,644	1,069	64	1,005	11,461
June	11,732	9,105	2,627	976	15	960	10,756
July	11,760	9,552	2,208	879	11	868	10,881
August	11,622	9,383	2,239	1,048	28	1,020	10,573
September	11,818	9,339	2,478	825	8	817	10,993
October	11,379	9,211	2,168	946	11	935	10,432
November	11,628	9,320	2,309	960	9	951	10,669
December	10,994	8,839	2,154	1,109	12	1,097	9,885
Average	11,871	9,328	2,543	971	20	951	10,900
2002 January	10,847	8,646	2,201	861	11	850	9,986
February	10,769	8,642	2,127	1,123	4	1,118	9,646
March	10,957	8,650	2,307	853	8	845	10,104
April	11,524	9,140	2,384	890	8	882	10,635
May	11,612	9,205	2,407	910	7	903	10,702
June	11,532	9,228	2,304	880	5	874	10,653
July	R 11,294	R 9,010	R 2,284	R 839	R 33	R 806	R 10,455
August*	E 11,379	E 9,178	E 2,201	E 970	E 30	E 940	E 10,409
8-Mo. Average	E 11,243	E 8,965	E 2,278	E 913	E 13	E 900	E 10,330
2001 8-Mo. Average	12,083	9,406	2,677	976	25	951	11,107
2000 8-Mo. Average	11,370	9,032	2,338	991	69	922	10,379

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

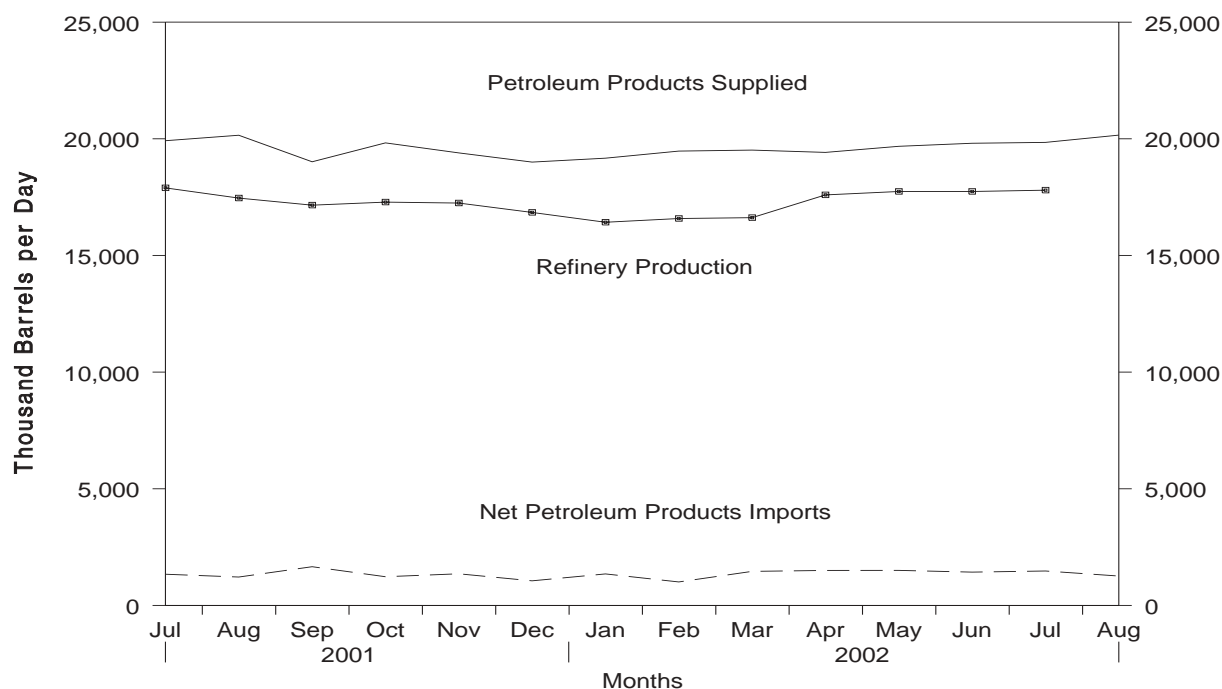
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

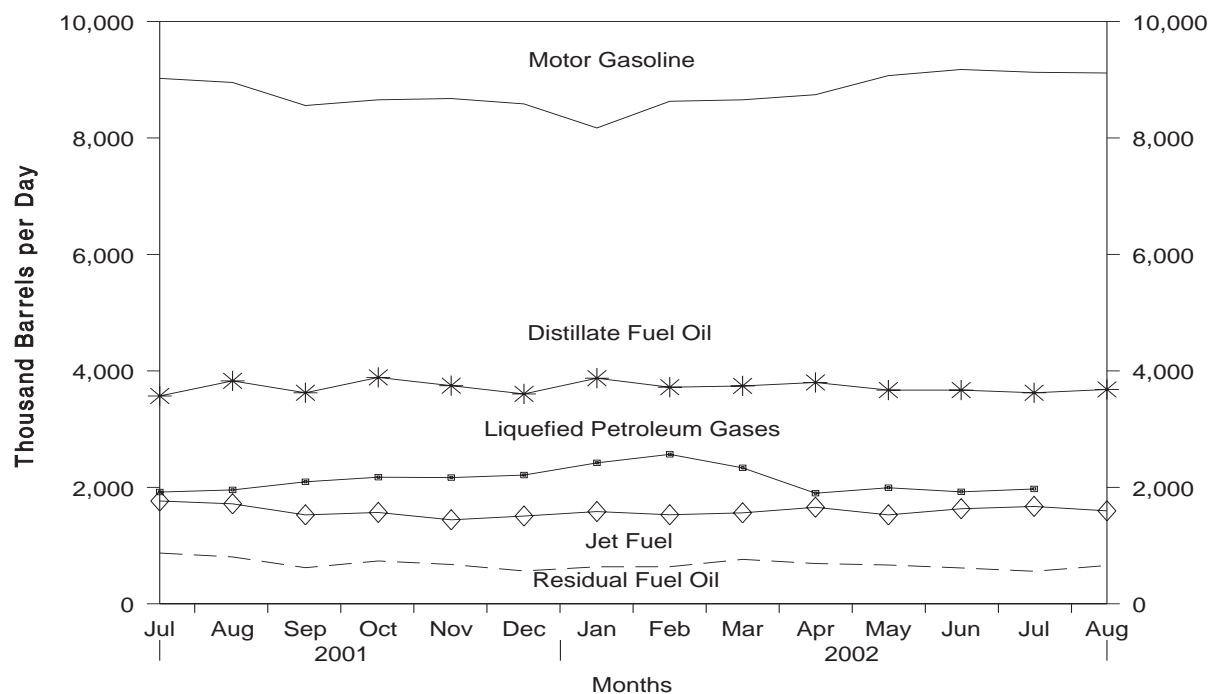
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, July 2001 to Present



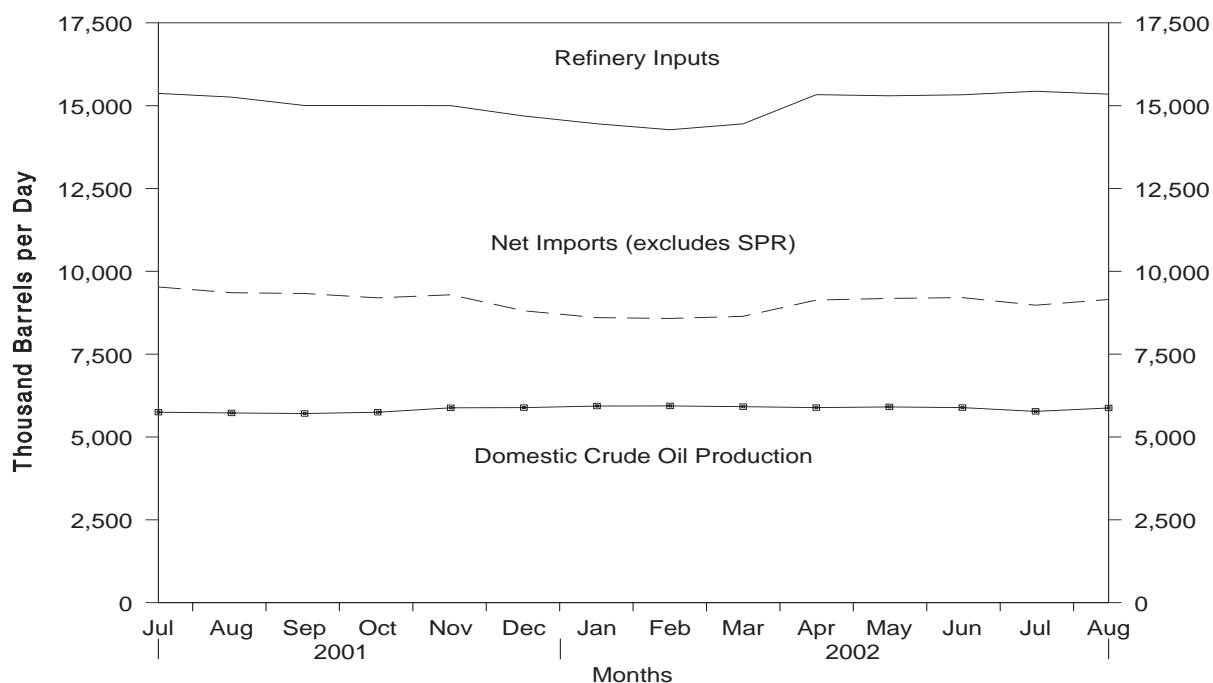
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, July 2001 to Present



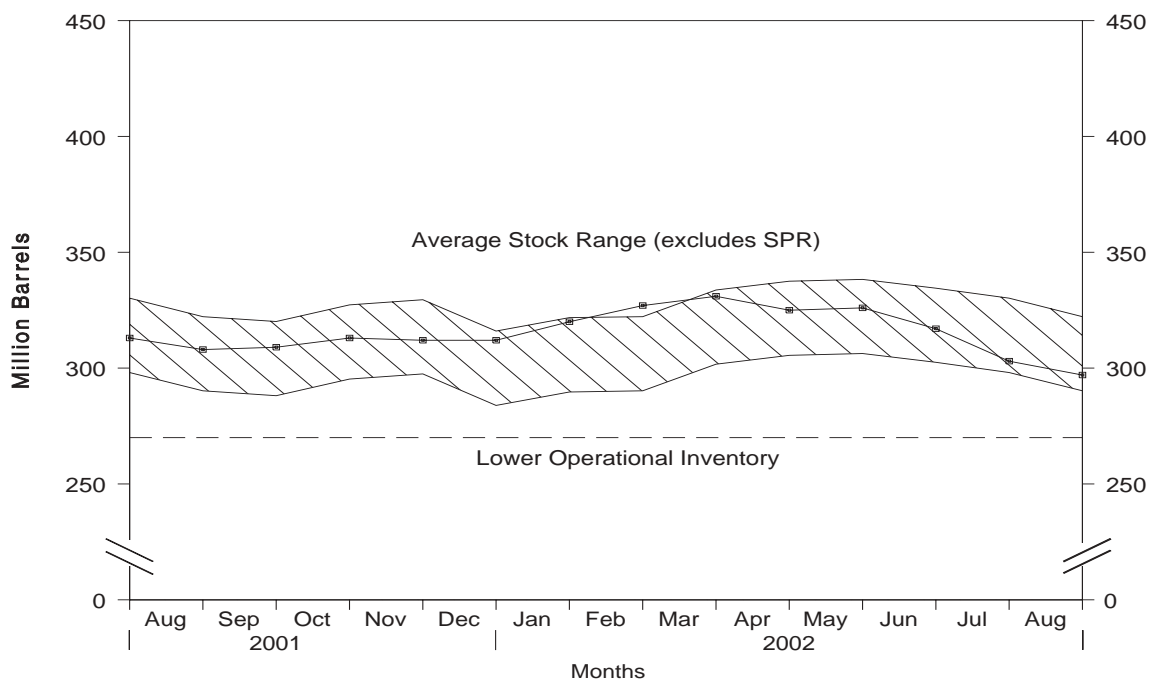
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S7, and S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, July 2001 to Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks,¹ July 2001 to Present



¹Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for crude oil stocks is 270.0 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1986 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply						Disposition
		Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil ^a	Crude Losses
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other		
1986	Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	(s)
1987	Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	(s)
1988	Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	(s)
1989	Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	(s)
1990	Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	(s)
1991	Average	7,417	1,798	5,782	0	5,782	195	(s)
1992	Average	7,171	1,714	6,083	10	6,073	258	(s)
1993	Average	6,847	1,582	6,787	15	6,772	168	(s)
1994	Average	6,662	1,559	7,063	12	7,051	266	(s)
1995	Average	6,560	1,484	7,230	0	7,230	193	(s)
1996	Average	6,465	1,393	7,508	0	7,508	215	(s)
1997	Average	6,452	1,296	8,225	0	8,225	145	0
1998	Average	6,252	1,175	8,706	0	8,706	115	(s)
1999	Average	5,881	1,050	8,731	8	8,722	191	(s)
2000	January	5,784	1,024	7,829	3	7,826	362	0
	February	5,852	1,031	8,318	17	8,301	-14	0
	March	5,918	1,013	8,790	0	8,790	412	0
	April	5,854	1,008	9,341	0	9,341	206	0
	May	5,847	966	9,085	0	9,085	303	0
	June	5,823	925	9,533	16	9,518	143	0
	July	5,739	913	9,398	15	9,383	471	0
	August	5,789	914	9,939	0	9,939	127	0
	September	5,758	892	9,484	0	9,484	-159	0
	October	5,809	966	8,969	32	8,938	70	0
	November	5,833	986	8,913	17	8,896	-1	0
	December	5,855	1,010	9,229	0	9,229	-86	0
	Average	5,822	970	9,071	8	9,062	155	0
2001	January	5,799	980	8,933	32	8,901	392	0
	February	5,780	977	8,609	0	8,609	25	0
	March	5,880	1,009	9,603	15	9,588	64	0
	April	5,863	986	10,111	0	10,111	304	0
	May	5,829	957	9,885	30	9,856	70	0
	June	5,766	935	9,105	0	9,105	123	0
	July	5,749	927	9,552	15	9,538	243	0
	August	5,725	928	9,383	0	9,383	19	0
	September	5,709	892	9,339	0	9,339	44	0
	October	5,746	895	9,211	0	9,211	198	0
	November	5,881	1,023	9,320	17	9,302	-155	0
	December	5,887	1,046	8,839	18	8,821	61	0
	Average	5,801	963	9,328	11	9,318	117	0
2002	January	E 5,934	E 1,036	8,646	33	8,613	298	0
	February	E 5,938	E 1,031	8,642	59	8,583	123	0
	March	E 5,914	E 1,036	8,650	0	8,650	94	0
	April	E 5,887	E 1,009	9,140	0	9,140	270	0
	May	E 5,908	E 1,002	9,205	16	9,189	385	0
	June	E 5,887	E 1,019	9,228	17	9,212	79	0
	July	RE 5,773	E 931	R 9,010	0	R 9,010	R 315	0
	August*	PE 5,875	PE 960	E 9,178	E 0	E 9,178	E 75	E 0
	8-Mo. Average	PE 5,889	PE 1,003	E 8,965	E 15	E 8,950	E 206	E 0
2001	8-Mo. Average	5,799	962	9,406	12	9,394	156	0
2000	8-Mo. Average	5,825	974	9,032	6	9,025	254	0

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^d Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1986 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Disposition					Ending Stocks ^c (Million Barrels)		
		Stock Change ^b		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	SPR ^d	Other Primary
		SPR ^d	Other						
1986	Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987	Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988	Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989	Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990	Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	586	323
1991	Average	-47	5	13,301	116	18	893	569	325
1992	Average	17	-18	13,411	89	13	893	575	318
1993	Average	34	47	13,613	98	10	922	587	335
1994	Average	13	5	13,866	99	9	929	592	337
1995	Average	(s)	-93	13,973	95	7	895	592	303
1996	Average	-71	-53	14,195	110	6	850	566	284
1997	Average	-7	57	14,662	108	2	868	563	305
1998	Average	22	52	14,889	110	0	895	571	324
1999	Average	-11	-107	14,804	118	0	852	567	284
2000	January	41	-20	13,779	176	0	852	568	284
	February	30	68	14,028	30	0	855	569	286
	March	1	363	14,613	144	0	867	569	297
	April	0	225	15,053	124	0	873	569	304
	May	0	-294	15,494	34	0	864	569	295
	June	-17	-136	15,643	9	0	860	569	291
	July	47	-272	15,819	15	0	853	570	282
	August	33	164	15,640	17	0	859	571	287
	September	-34	-313	15,407	23	0	848	570	278
	October	-189	(s)	15,029	9	0	842	564	278
	November	-566	285	15,023	2	0	834	548	286
	December	-220	-30	15,232	16	0	826	541	286
	Average	-73	3	15,067	50	0	—	—	—
2001	January	32	285	14,789	18	0	836	542	294
	February	(s)	-424	14,813	24	0	824	542	282
	March	20	841	14,649	37	0	851	542	309
	April	2	734	15,536	5	0	873	542	331
	May	30	-71	15,763	64	0	872	543	328
	June	0	-671	15,650	15	0	852	543	308
	July	15	149	15,369	11	0	857	544	313
	August	0	-160	15,259	28	0	852	544	308
	September	34	45	15,005	8	0	854	545	309
	October	14	127	15,002	11	0	858	545	313
	November	71	-35	15,001	9	0	860	547	312
	December	94	-7	14,688	12	0	862	550	312
	Average	26	73	15,128	20	0	—	—	—
2002	January	141	273	14,453	11	0	875	555	320
	February	191	233	14,274	4	0	887	560	327
	March	50	149	14,452	8	0	893	561	331
	April	175	-217	15,332	8	0	892	567	325
	May	146	47	15,298	7	0	898	571	326
	June	173	-313	15,329	5	0	893	576	317
	July	R 67	R -436	R 15,434	R 33	0	R 882	R 579	R 303
	August*	E 91	E -340	E 15,347	E 30	E 0	E 878	E 581	E 297
	8-Mo. Average	E 128	E -78	E 14,996	E 13	E 0	—	—	—
2001	8-Mo. Average	13	92	15,231	25	0	—	—	—
2000	8-Mo. Average	17	11	15,014	69	0	—	—	—

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1986 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait ^b		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1986	Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987	Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988	Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989	Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990	Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991	Average	253	44	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992	Average	196	24	0	0	51	39	0	0
1993	Average	220	24	0	0	353	344	0	0
1994	Average	243	21	0	0	312	307	0	0
1995	Average	234	27	0	0	218	213	0	0
1996	Average	256	8	1	1	236	235	0	0
1997	Average	285	6	89	89	253	253	0	0
1998	Average	290	10	336	336	301	300	0	0
1999	Average	259	25	725	725	248	246	0	0
2000	January	240	7	254	254	239	218	0	0
	February	256	0	750	750	267	264	0	0
	March	199	0	468	468	162	162	0	0
	April	195	(s)	657	657	264	247	0	0
	May	270	0	438	438	170	166	0	0
	June	222	0	830	830	210	210	0	0
	July	205	0	762	762	264	264	0	0
	August	236	0	765	765	405	405	0	0
	September	216	0	765	765	352	338	0	0
	October	210	0	653	653	337	337	0	0
	November	212	0	585	585	248	237	0	0
	December	240	0	528	528	344	311	0	0
	Average	225	1	620	620	272	263	0	0
2001	January	286	0	310	310	247	206	0	0
	February	223	0	253	253	280	251	0	0
	March	279	19	579	579	308	302	0	0
	April	326	0	880	880	263	242	0	0
	May	379	54	1,011	1,011	256	240	0	0
	June	265	20	810	810	270	270	0	0
	July	190	0	710	710	292	287	0	0
	August	243	0	563	563	261	256	0	0
	September	200	0	1,192	1,192	259	237	0	0
	October	293	0	1,177	1,177	226	221	0	0
	November	320	37	889	889	196	196	0	0
	December	326	0	1,126	1,126	145	140	0	0
	Average	278	11	795	795	250	237	0	0
2002	January	253	0	988	988	207	207	0	0
	February	269	0	706	706	290	279	0	0
	March	359	75	780	780	184	179	0	0
	April	366	77	583	583	192	185	0	0
	May	367	53	436	436	182	163	0	0
	June	305	19	167	167	265	243	0	0
	July	160	0	301	301	244	238	0	0
	7-Mo. Average	297	32	566	566	222	212	0	0
2001	7-Mo. Average	279	13	654	654	274	257	0	0
2000	7-Mo. Average	227	1	591	591	225	218	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1986 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Qatar		Saudi Arabia ^b		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1986	Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987	Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988	Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989	Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990	Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991	Average	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	2,064	1,754
1992	Average	1	0	1,720	1,597	6	0	1,974	1,660
1993	Average	1	0	1,414	1,282	14	12	2,000	1,661
1994	Average	0	0	1,402	1,297	13	11	1,970	1,636
1995	Average	0	0	1,344	1,260	10	5	1,806	1,505
1996	Average	0	0	1,363	1,248	3	3	1,859	1,496
1997	Average	4	0	1,407	1,293	2	0	2,040	1,641
1998	Average	4	1	1,491	1,404	3	3	2,424	2,053
1999	Average	10	1	1,478	1,387	2	0	2,722	2,385
2000	January	12	0	1,543	1,483	0	0	2,288	1,962
	February	2	0	1,317	1,265	25	18	2,618	2,297
	March	9	0	1,548	1,490	17	0	2,404	2,120
	April	13	0	1,466	1,452	0	0	2,595	2,356
	May	9	0	1,566	1,510	34	0	2,488	2,115
	June	10	0	1,512	1,436	24	0	2,808	2,476
	July	8	0	1,554	1,486	24	15	2,817	2,528
	August	6	0	1,649	1,587	0	0	3,060	2,756
	September	10	0	1,669	1,645	31	0	3,043	2,748
	October	7	0	1,499	1,462	9	0	2,713	2,451
	November	15	0	1,624	1,567	9	0	2,693	2,389
	December	3	0	1,897	1,882	9	0	3,022	2,721
	Average	9	0	1,572	1,523	15	3	2,712	2,410
2001	January	7	0	1,804	1,629	138	79	2,790	2,224
	February	0	0	1,800	1,734	44	0	2,600	2,239
	March	20	0	1,788	1,730	4	0	2,978	2,630
	April	19	0	1,658	1,626	84	76	3,231	2,824
	May	30	0	1,770	1,724	52	35	3,500	3,065
	June	23	2	1,764	1,694	28	0	3,160	2,796
	July	11	0	1,713	1,683	10	0	2,925	2,680
	August	10	0	1,835	1,826	26	17	2,939	2,661
	September	14	0	1,478	1,439	84	32	3,228	2,900
	October	6	0	1,432	1,384	16	16	3,150	2,797
	November	10	0	1,543	1,514	0	0	2,957	2,635
	December	10	0	1,370	1,357	0	0	2,978	2,623
	Average	13	(s)	1,662	1,611	40	21	3,039	2,675
2002	January	9	0	1,490	1,464	0	0	2,947	2,660
	February	11	0	1,464	1,436	0	0	2,739	2,420
	March	0	0	1,541	1,517	0	0	2,865	2,551
	April	0	0	1,574	1,556	97	97	2,812	2,497
	May	10	0	1,547	1,503	0	0	2,542	2,154
	June	10	0	1,598	1,565	51	51	2,396	2,046
	July	44	35	1,392	1,354	17	0	2,158	1,928
	7-Mo. Average	12	5	1,515	1,485	23	21	2,636	2,322
2001	7-Mo. Average	16	(s)	1,757	1,688	51	28	3,031	2,641
2000	7-Mo. Average	9	0	1,503	1,448	18	5	2,572	2,263

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1986 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador ^c		Gabon ^d		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1986	Average	77	64	26	25	318	297	19	19
1987	Average	29	23	35	35	285	262	98	98
1988	Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	^g (s)	^g (s)
1989	Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	Average	63	53	84	84	111	102	32	32
1992	Average	65	62	124	123	78	70	0	0
1993	Average	81	78	152	151	81	65	0	0
1994	Average	(c)	(c)	194	194	111	92	0	0
1995	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	88	64	0	0
1996	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	59	44	0	0
1997	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	58	51	0	0
1998	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	66	50	0	0
1999	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	81	70	0	0
2000	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	31	22	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	32	28	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	45	45	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	91	70	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	35	30	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	46	42	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	20	14	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	61	55	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	28	28	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	37	34	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	60	29	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	92	41	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	48	36	0	0
2001	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	61	20	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	76	42	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	76	60	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	58	52	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	78	73	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	65	57	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	29	28	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	38	37	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	26	25	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	39	29	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	22	21	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	51	42	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	51	40	0	0
2002	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	80	67	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	104	84	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	63	63	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	60	58	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	83	76	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	57	57	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	26	14	0	0
	7-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	67	60	0	0
2001	7-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	63	47	0	0
2000	7-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	43	36	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1986 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC ^{c,d,e}	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC ^{c,d}			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1986	Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987	Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988	Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989	Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990	Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991	Average	703	683	1,035	668	2,028	1,622	4,092	3,377
1992	Average	681	665	1,170	826	2,117	1,746	4,092	3,406
1993	Average	740	722	1,300	1,010	2,354	2,026	4,354	3,687
1994	Average	637	624	1,334	1,034	2,277	1,944	4,247	3,580
1995	Average	627	621	1,480	1,151	2,196	1,835	4,002	3,341
1996	Average	617	595	1,676	1,303	2,353	1,942	4,211	3,438
1997	Average	698	689	1,773	1,394	2,529	2,134	4,569	3,775
1998	Average	696	689	1,719	1,377	2,481	2,116	4,905	4,169
1999	Average	657	623	1,493	1,150	2,231	1,843	4,953	4,228
2000	January	490	439	1,360	1,051	1,881	1,512	4,169	3,474
	February	657	636	1,600	1,198	2,289	1,863	4,907	4,160
	March	1,038	1,005	1,567	1,209	2,651	2,260	5,054	4,379
	April	948	931	1,537	1,176	2,576	2,176	5,171	4,533
	May	913	902	1,468	1,102	2,416	2,035	4,904	4,150
	June	1,189	1,136	1,516	1,207	2,750	2,385	5,558	4,861
	July	895	876	1,446	1,159	2,361	2,049	5,178	4,577
	August	1,122	1,108	1,661	1,429	2,844	2,591	5,904	5,348
	September	1,020	1,008	1,378	1,075	2,426	2,112	5,470	4,859
	October	946	943	1,610	1,293	2,594	2,270	5,307	4,721
	November	851	836	1,632	1,358	2,543	2,222	5,236	4,612
	December	686	673	1,776	1,419	2,553	2,132	5,575	4,854
	Average	896	875	1,546	1,223	2,491	2,134	5,203	4,544
2001	January	881	842	1,796	1,431	2,737	2,294	5,527	4,517
	February	894	859	1,500	1,250	2,471	2,150	5,071	4,389
	March	1,076	1,057	1,702	1,384	2,854	2,501	5,832	5,131
	April	1,192	1,137	1,623	1,333	2,873	2,522	6,104	5,346
	May	988	916	1,514	1,312	2,580	2,300	6,080	5,365
	June	793	724	1,623	1,297	2,480	2,077	5,641	4,873
	July	869	834	1,685	1,445	2,583	2,308	5,509	4,987
	August	727	690	1,586	1,374	2,350	2,101	5,289	4,763
	September	1,057	994	1,282	1,041	2,365	2,060	5,593	4,960
	October	842	812	1,511	1,288	2,392	2,129	5,542	4,926
	November	696	662	1,423	1,144	2,141	1,827	5,097	4,462
	December	614	579	1,382	1,178	2,047	1,799	5,024	4,423
	Average	885	842	1,553	1,291	2,490	2,173	5,528	4,848
2002	January	537	513	1,437	1,247	2,054	1,826	5,001	4,486
	February	454	438	1,435	1,212	1,993	1,734	4,733	4,154
	March	588	558	1,375	1,130	2,027	1,750	4,891	4,302
	April	563	502	1,116	997	1,740	1,557	4,552	4,055
	May	552	537	1,286	1,106	1,921	1,719	4,463	3,874
	June	717	691	1,178	958	1,952	1,706	4,347	3,753
	July	561	539	1,565	1,331	2,152	1,883	4,310	3,811
	7-Mo. Average	568	540	1,342	1,141	1,978	1,740	4,614	4,062
2001	7-Mo. Average	957	910	1,637	1,352	2,657	2,310	5,687	4,950
2000	7-Mo. Average	876	847	1,498	1,157	2,417	2,039	4,989	4,302

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1986 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China, People's Republic of	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1986	Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	Average	254	254	26	21	35	0	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
1992	Average	336	336	19	17	36	0	20	0	1,069	797	90	84
1993	Average	336	336	19	18	28	0	33	0	1,181	900	51	50
1994	Average	331	322	17	16	29	0	31	1	1,272	983	65	64
1995	Average	367	360	16	16	2	0	8	0	1,332	1,040	53	53
1996	Average	351	344	31	25	1	0	9	0	1,424	1,075	57	57
1997	Average	427	425	48	31	1	0	5	0	1,563	1,198	49	48
1998	Average	468	465	57	31	4	0	26	0	1,598	1,266	42	42
1999	Average	361	357	42	31	3	0	26	0	1,539	1,178	21	13
2000	January	249	247	43	43	0	0	59	0	1,869	1,378	7	0
	February	186	177	58	50	0	0	21	0	1,904	1,350	22	21
	March	312	308	44	44	0	0	10	0	1,673	1,261	91	37
	April	348	335	97	70	0	0	57	0	1,750	1,323	61	18
	May	378	366	94	65	0	0	33	0	1,907	1,488	39	28
	June	376	359	56	56	0	0	102	19	1,830	1,430	55	54
	July	310	310	87	84	0	0	88	11	1,775	1,376	44	39
	August	279	279	45	45	0	0	72	17	1,790	1,318	33	32
	September	266	266	42	22	0	0	22	0	1,789	1,321	40	40
	October	266	254	42	42	0	0	37	0	1,716	1,262	70	69
	November	341	329	22	22	0	0	80	13	1,736	1,283	21	20
	December	301	301	42	42	0	0	36	0	1,948	1,380	45	39
	Average	301	295	56	49	0	0	51	5	1,807	1,348	44	33
2001	January	312	300	53	44	0	0	143	35	1,935	1,342	33	33
	February	499	485	27	20	0	0	88	0	1,867	1,346	2	0
	March	374	374	47	20	6	0	81	21	1,938	1,411	35	14
	April	381	381	111	68	14	0	87	31	1,852	1,391	24	14
	May	358	356	31	21	0	0	127	16	1,780	1,368	31	21
	June	302	302	22	22	5	0	67	0	1,900	1,472	26	0
	July	297	285	65	65	0	0	86	0	1,690	1,270	23	20
	August	323	311	20	20	19	0	54	0	1,723	1,272	57	28
	September	334	324	46	46	10	0	80	17	1,685	1,262	22	0
	October	242	222	30	21	26	0	84	32	1,734	1,316	22	21
	November	267	267	21	21	31	0	56	0	1,899	1,414	0	0
	December	263	263	46	46	10	0	33	0	1,944	1,408	9	0
	Average	328	321	43	34	10	0	82	13	1,828	1,356	24	13
2002	January	294	282	41	41	10	0	63	31	1,866	1,299	12	12
	February	276	262	69	69	26	0	67	35	1,838	1,305	45	42
	March	321	300	42	42	26	0	122	65	1,821	1,318	4	0
	April	367	355	66	66	7	0	117	68	1,943	1,434	1	0
	May	353	353	63	63	16	0	144	77	1,912	1,454	16	15
	June	459	446	21	21	16	0	129	69	1,880	1,450	51	34
	July	308	298	43	43	35	0	93	59	1,877	1,355	43	32
7-Mo. Average		340	328	49	49	19	0	105	58	1,877	1,374	24	19
2001	7-Mo. Average	358	353	51	37	4	0	97	15	1,851	1,371	25	15
2000	7-Mo. Average	309	301	68	59	0	0	53	4	1,815	1,372	46	28

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1986 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Colombia		Ecuador ^c		Gabon ^d		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1986	Average	87	57	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	76	0	12	11	699	621
1987	Average	148	115	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	54	1	13	12	655	602
1988	Average	134	106	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	65	5	19	19	747	674
1989	Average	172	136	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	34	3	39	39	767	716
1990	Average	182	140	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	58	2	41	40	755	689
1991	Average	163	123	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	47	3	24	24	807	759
1992	Average	126	102	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	55	0	10	10	830	787
1993	Average	171	141	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	31	0	11	10	919	863
1994	Average	161	146	91	91	(d)	(d)	22	0	10	6	984	939
1995	Average	219	207	97	96	229	229	5	0	8	6	1,068	1,027
1996	Average	234	226	104	96	184	184	8	0	11	6	1,244	1,207
1997	Average	271	270	115	114	230	230	7	0	23	8	1,385	1,360
1998	Average	354	349	101	98	207	207	12	0	35	26	1,351	1,321
1999	Average	468	452	118	114	168	168	10	0	35	21	1,324	1,254
2000	January	452	426	83	83	150	150	16	0	84	65	1,340	1,266
	February	355	335	102	102	155	155	48	0	71	36	1,237	1,150
	March	464	460	122	122	136	128	29	0	34	15	1,382	1,286
	April	402	370	114	114	172	172	20	0	34	25	1,417	1,359
	May	346	338	91	91	155	155	13	0	35	20	1,362	1,314
	June	283	265	106	96	88	88	36	0	29	14	1,499	1,431
	July	237	199	112	112	105	105	18	0	55	42	1,311	1,241
	August	313	299	190	184	106	106	20	0	21	0	1,426	1,381
	September	360	332	205	202	182	182	24	0	15	0	1,494	1,437
	October	207	180	166	160	164	164	23	0	86	66	1,263	1,248
	November	324	283	141	136	181	181	49	0	21	11	1,340	1,290
	December	359	327	104	96	129	129	69	0	59	55	1,405	1,348
	Average	342	318	128	125	143	143	30	0	45	29	1,373	1,313
2001	January	379	345	103	94	94	94	43	0	41	4	1,456	1,391
	February	321	294	92	90	177	177	44	0	18	0	1,120	1,058
	March	228	204	103	103	152	152	64	0	87	54	1,454	1,371
	April	301	257	123	120	177	177	24	0	39	22	1,572	1,548
	May	323	260	155	149	127	127	49	0	31	0	1,312	1,266
	June	308	248	111	84	155	155	32	0	24	13	1,234	1,214
	July	239	215	126	117	149	149	55	0	13	0	1,348	1,322
	August	350	326	126	113	98	98	19	0	26	10	1,471	1,422
	September	307	268	133	132	86	86	63	0	29	21	1,490	1,437
	October	234	226	184	178	136	136	27	0	59	34	1,432	1,399
	November	278	236	97	97	173	173	47	0	25	12	1,765	1,717
	December	283	242	80	80	159	159	8	0	47	15	1,603	1,558
	Average	296	260	120	113	140	140	40	0	37	15	1,440	1,394
2002	January	245	213	104	83	212	212	30	0	33	14	1,352	1,309
	February	369	348	82	77	52	52	37	0	22	0	1,611	1,579
	March	222	214	110	104	124	124	54	0	17	0	1,451	1,430
	April	281	256	81	63	164	164	30	0	18	0	1,458	1,415
	May	220	202	88	82	188	188	28	0	40	22	1,562	1,509
	June	229	204	108	105	123	123	16	0	7	0	1,492	1,447
	July	210	199	107	93	206	206	22	0	27	11	1,591	1,515
	7-Mo. Average	252	232	97	87	154	154	31	0	24	7	1,501	1,456
2001	7-Mo. Average	299	260	117	109	147	147	45	0	36	13	1,360	1,313
2000	7-Mo. Average	363	342	104	103	137	136	26	0	49	31	1,364	1,293

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1986 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Netherlands		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia ^f		Spain	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1986	Average	54	0	25	0	60	53	21	0	18	(s)	53	0
1987	Average	60	0	29	0	80	70	21	0	11	0	55	0
1988	Average	61	0	36	0	67	62	22	0	29	0	68	0
1989	Average	49	0	42	0	138	127	32	0	48	0	67	0
1990	Average	55	0	31	0	102	96	32	0	45	1	47	0
1991	Average	29	0	81	0	82	74	27	0	29	1	33	0
1992	Average	26	0	65	0	127	119	26	0	18	5	32	0
1993	Average	10	0	82	0	142	137	29	0	55	36	37	0
1994	Average	32	0	98	0	202	190	22	0	30	27	37	0
1995	Average	15	0	52	0	273	258	15	0	25	14	16	1
1996	Average	19	0	64	0	313	293	20	0	25	18	29	1
1997	Average	25	0	74	0	309	288	16	0	13	3	21	0
1998	Average	31	0	82	0	236	221	15	0	24	9	18	0
1999	Average	27	0	65	0	304	263	13	0	89	21	10	0
2000	January	12	0	110	0	314	262	14	0	29	0	37	0
	February	45	0	60	0	381	328	15	0	120	0	35	0
	March	39	0	74	0	346	305	13	0	63	17	23	0
	April	21	0	41	0	397	348	14	0	83	25	31	0
	May	16	0	75	0	307	295	20	0	44	13	8	0
	June	43	0	95	0	274	240	17	0	75	0	28	0
	July	8	0	63	0	545	482	13	0	78	0	23	0
	August	22	8	138	0	377	334	11	0	73	6	47	0
	September	39	0	56	0	363	323	16	0	89	8	21	0
	October	40	0	142	0	306	283	16	0	111	13	20	0
	November	34	0	103	0	293	241	8	0	50	0	6	0
	December	41	0	119	0	220	186	21	0	55	0	16	0
	Average	30	1	90	0	343	302	15	0	72	7	25	0
2001	January	77	0	141	0	321	229	11	0	190	0	58	0
	February	48	0	101	0	395	299	8	0	183	0	47	0
	March	48	0	125	0	400	313	5	0	53	0	35	0
	April	23	0	105	0	382	325	6	0	115	0	19	0
	May	61	0	44	0	411	376	3	0	88	0	31	0
	June	56	0	66	0	284	254	12	0	47	0	33	0
	July	25	0	70	0	448	363	0	0	81	0	25	0
	August	40	0	67	0	287	227	0	0	118	0	11	0
	September	34	0	55	0	388	350	3	0	124	0	27	0
	October	50	0	75	0	259	211	0	0	34	0	22	0
	November	22	0	77	0	387	331	0	0	22	0	16	0
	December	33	0	46	0	140	106	0	0	30	0	43	0
	Average	43	0	81	0	341	281	4	0	90	0	31	0
2002	January	7	0	114	0	187	168	0	0	49	0	16	0
	February	34	0	106	0	243	204	0	0	51	0	10	0
	March	47	0	98	0	314	272	0	0	95	12	19	0
	April	93	0	80	0	612	559	2	0	192	36	8	0
	May	100	0	42	0	476	424	0	0	363	220	23	0
	June	45	0	70	0	535	498	0	0	209	78	8	0
	July	29	0	45	0	402	356	0	0	165	79	30	0
7-Mo. Average		51	0	79	0	396	355	(s)	0	162	61	16	0
2001	7-Mo. Average	48	0	93	0	378	309	6	0	107	0	35	0
2000	7-Mo. Average	26	0	74	0	366	323	15	0	70	8	26	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1986 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a										Total Imports	
		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom		Virgin Islands, U.S.		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC ^{c,d}			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1986	Average	125	93	350	317	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	Average	106	75	352	304	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	Average	97	71	315	254	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	Average	94	73	215	160	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990	Average	96	76	189	155	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	Average	88	72	138	106	243	0	282	137	3,535	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992	Average	95	70	230	200	249	0	335	149	3,796	2,676	7,888	6,083
1993	Average	74	55	350	312	254	0	452	240	4,266	3,100	8,620	6,787
1994	Average	77	62	458	396	328	0	450	239	4,749	3,483	8,996	7,063
1995	Average	70	62	383	341	278	0	302	181	4,833	3,889	8,835	7,230
1996	Average	76	58	308	216	313	0	440	265	5,267	4,070	9,478	7,508
1997	Average	61	56	226	169	300	0	422	250	5,593	4,450	10,162	8,225
1998	Average	66	53	250	161	293	0	531	288	5,803	4,537	10,708	8,706
1999	Average	58	40	365	284	280	1	575	304	5,899	4,502	10,852	8,731
2000	January	89	71	273	171	255	0	486	194	5,971	4,355	10,140	7,829
	February	71	52	241	149	306	0	660	255	6,095	4,159	11,003	8,318
	March	60	37	283	240	226	0	574	150	5,997	4,411	11,052	8,790
	April	96	70	444	348	312	0	476	232	6,387	4,808	11,558	9,341
	May	77	51	560	449	307	0	645	262	6,512	4,935	11,415	9,085
	June	107	52	349	282	356	0	671	286	6,474	4,672	12,032	9,533
	July	93	54	476	458	267	0	703	307	6,410	4,821	11,588	9,398
	August	80	55	405	343	297	0	526	184	6,268	4,591	12,173	9,939
	September	97	58	291	248	323	0	695	186	6,430	4,625	11,900	9,484
	October	95	56	381	275	237	0	593	175	5,983	4,248	11,290	8,969
	November	80	56	332	263	299	0	613	174	6,073	4,301	11,309	8,913
	December	75	55	342	252	318	0	775	164	6,478	4,376	12,053	9,229
	Average	85	56	366	291	291	0	618	214	6,257	4,526	11,459	9,071
	2001	January	95	55	417	287	339	0	785	164	7,028	4,415	12,555
February		45	16	378	249	273	0	840	186	6,573	4,220	11,643	8,609
March		67	57	253	167	263	0	483	211	6,301	4,472	12,132	9,603
April		85	60	254	155	201	0	656	216	6,549	4,764	12,653	10,111
May		58	38	418	359	223	0	793	164	6,450	4,520	12,529	9,885
June		70	59	241	192	339	0	759	218	6,091	4,232	11,732	9,105
July		85	58	368	309	320	0	739	392	6,252	4,565	11,760	9,552
August		86	51	314	273	202	0	920	469	6,333	4,620	11,622	9,383
September		91	51	229	165	283	0	704	221	6,225	4,379	11,818	9,339
October		45	39	365	265	263	0	514	182	5,837	4,284	11,379	9,211
November		68	56	367	278	259	0	656	257	6,531	4,858	11,628	9,320
December		69	69	286	225	247	0	592	246	5,969	4,417	10,994	8,839
Average		72	51	324	244	268	0	702	244	6,343	4,480	11,871	9,328
2002		January	71	71	327	245	266	0	546	181	5,846	4,160	10,847
	February	63	63	378	297	242	0	416	155	6,037	4,488	10,769	8,642
	March	73	69	288	236	198	0	621	162	6,066	4,348	10,957	8,650
	April	59	59	459	385	192	0	743	227	6,973	5,086	11,524	9,140
	May	71	63	487	402	159	0	799	260	7,149	5,331	11,612	9,205
	June	90	77	683	579	236	0	780	346	7,185	5,476	11,532	9,228
	July	73	73	509	471	240	0	929	409	6,984	5,199	11,294	9,010
	7-Mo. Average	72	68	447	374	219	0	694	249	6,609	4,871	11,223	8,933
2001	7-Mo. Average	72	49	333	246	280	0	721	222	6,463	4,458	12,150	9,409
2000	7-Mo. Average	85	55	376	301	289	0	602	241	6,264	4,597	11,253	8,900

^a Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

^b Imports from the Neutral Zone are reported as originating in either Saudi Arabia or Kuwait depending on the country reported to U.S. Customs.

^c On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^d On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

^f Imports from other States in the former U.S.S.R. may be included in imports from Russia for the years 1981 through 1992.

^g A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

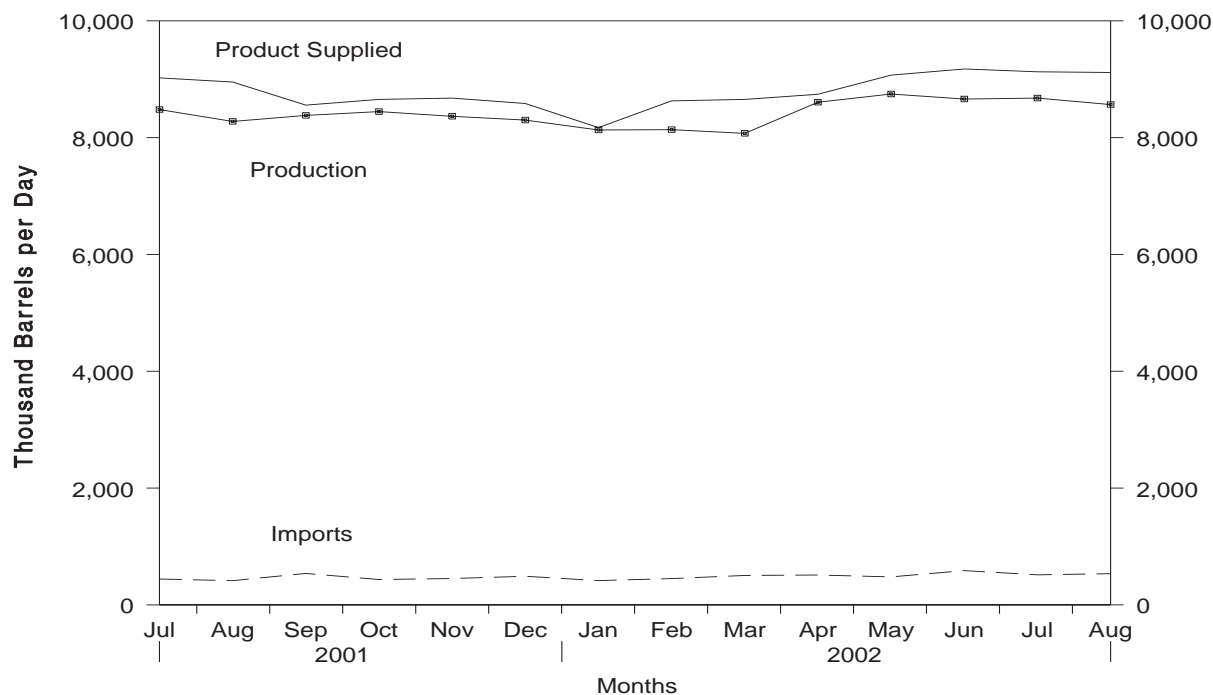
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

— = Not Applicable.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

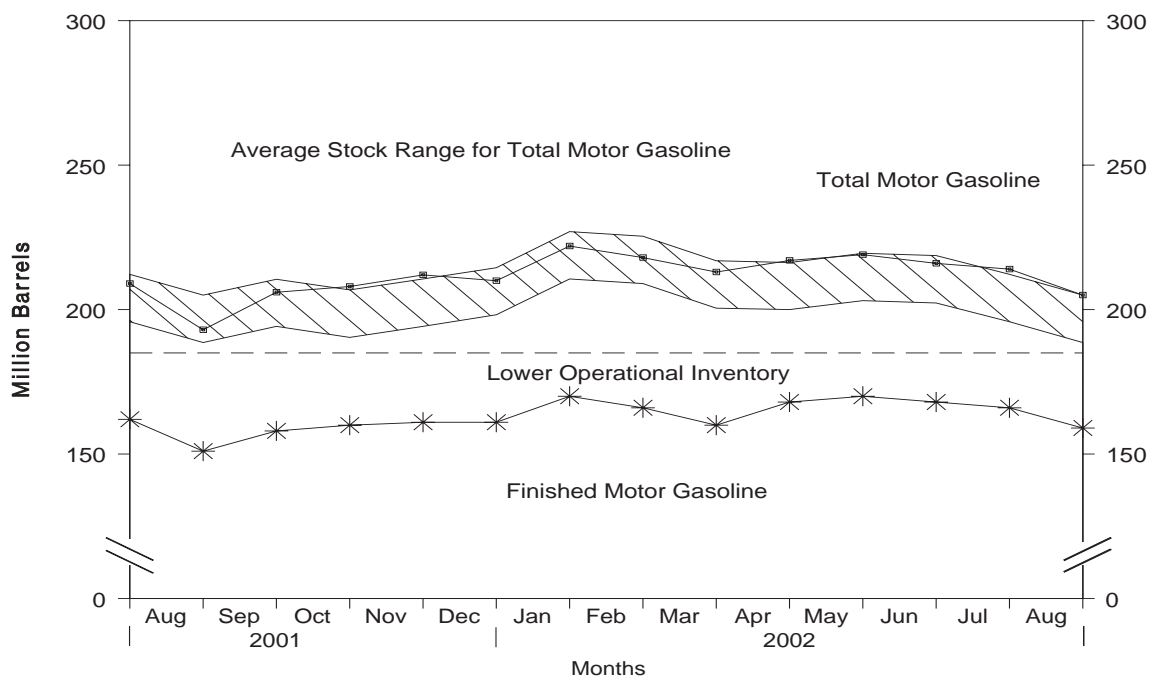
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, July 2001 to Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, July 2001 to Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline, but excludes oxygenates. • The Lower Operational Inventory for total motor gasoline stocks is 185.0 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1986 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)		Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)
		Total Production ^b	Imports ^c	Stock Change ^{c,d}	Exports	Product Supplied ^b	Motor Gasoline		Oxygenates
							Total ^e	Finished ^c	
1986	Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	233	194	—
1987	Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	226	189	—
1988	Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	228	190	—
1989	Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	213	177	—
1990	Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	220	181	—
1991	Average	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	219	182	—
1992	Average	7,058	294	-11	96	7,268	216	178	—
1993	Average	7,360	247	26	105	7,476	226	187	13
1994	Average	7,312	356	-31	97	7,601	215	176	17
1995	Average	7,588	265	-40	104	7,789	202	161	12
1996	Average	7,647	336	-12	104	7,891	195	157	13
1997	Average	7,870	309	26	137	8,017	210	166	12
1998	Average	8,082	311	15	125	8,253	216	172	14
1999	Average	8,111	382	-49	111	8,431	193	154	14
2000	January	7,798	343	362	127	7,653	208	165	14
	February	7,658	410	-306	83	8,291	201	156	15
	March	8,032	403	22	108	8,305	204	157	14
	April	8,130	472	117	111	8,375	206	161	13
	May	8,398	441	52	126	8,661	208	162	14
	June	8,550	451	76	100	8,824	210	165	14
	July	8,320	435	3	110	8,642	209	165	14
	August	8,251	426	-438	194	8,921	194	151	13
	September	8,358	449	106	184	8,518	197	154	13
	October	8,031	381	-221	217	8,417	188	147	14
	November	8,394	471	311	170	8,384	198	157	14
	December	8,298	443	-120	190	8,670	196	153	12
	Average	8,186	427	-3	144	8,472	—	—	—
2001	January	7,888	519	183	125	8,099	206	159	12
	February	7,822	394	-146	128	8,234	206	155	12
	March	8,011	346	-320	145	8,532	194	145	12
	April	8,450	455	187	143	8,575	200	150	12
	May	8,651	473	316	102	8,706	213	160	12
	June	8,637	490	310	127	8,690	221	169	13
	July	8,481	443	-229	129	9,023	209	162	13
	August	8,277	415	-378	117	8,953	193	151	13
	September	8,381	539	248	115	8,557	206	158	14
	October	8,446	435	70	156	8,655	208	160	13
	November	8,366	452	34	107	8,677	212	161	13
	December	8,301	491	7	200	8,585	210	161	13
	Average	8,312	454	23	133	8,610	—	—	—
2002	January	8,131	416	280	96	8,172	222	170	15
	February	8,137	451	-144	102	8,630	218	166	14
	March	8,073	504	-181	104	8,655	213	160	14
	April	8,606	512	242	134	8,743	217	168	14
	May	8,748	480	69	88	9,071	219	170	15
	June	8,661	587	-59	131	9,176	216	168	15
	July	R 8,677	R 515	R -71	R 136	R 9,128	R 214	R 166	15
	August*	E 8,566	E 535	E -141	E 126	E 9,116	E 205	E 159	NA
	8-Mo. Average	E 8,452	E 500	E (s)	E 114	E 8,838	—	—	—
2001	8-Mo. Average	8,280	442	-10	127	8,606	—	—	—
2000	8-Mo. Average	8,144	422	-13	120	8,459	—	—	—

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^b Beginning in 1993, motor gasoline production and product supplied includes blending of fuel ethanol and an adjustment to correct for the imbalance of motor gasoline blending components.

^c Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

^d A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^e Includes motor gasoline blending components but excludes stocks of oxygenates.

R = Revised data. E = Estimated. NA = Not Available.

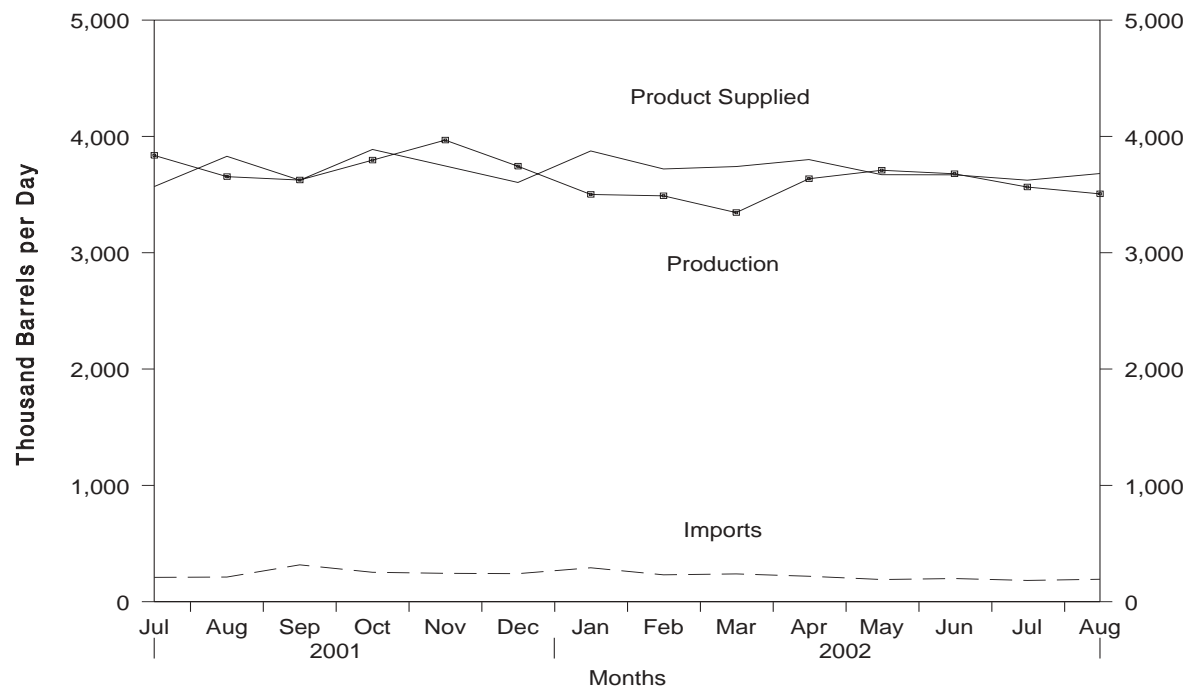
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

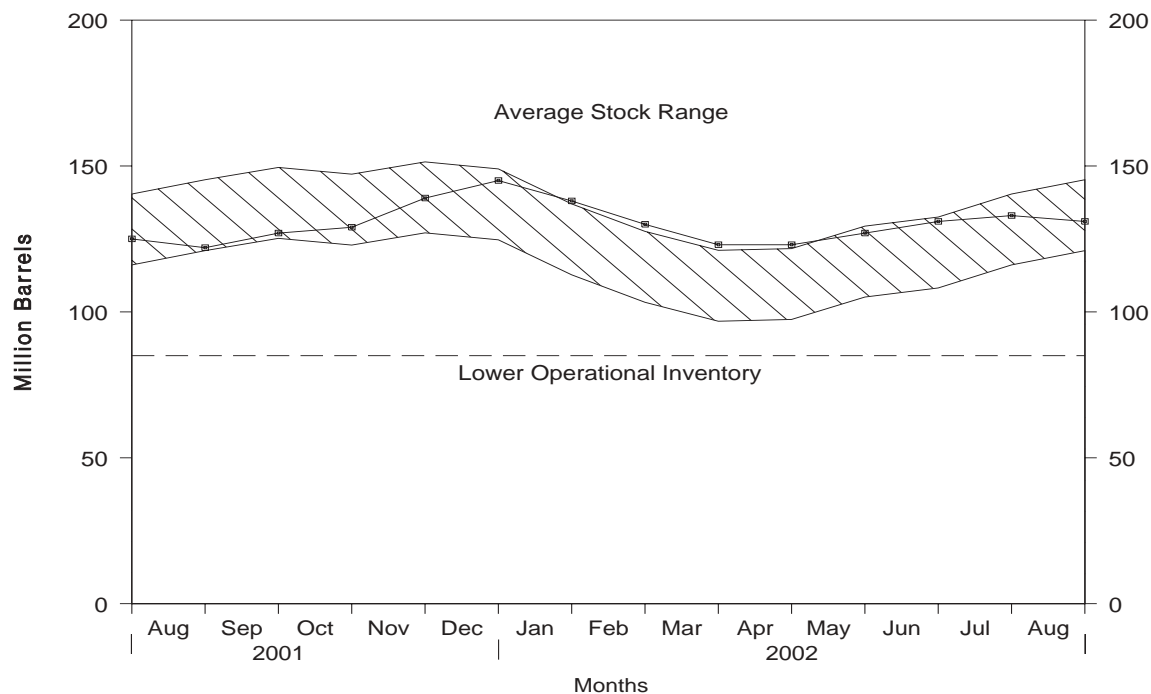
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, July 2001 to Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, July 2001 - Present



Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for distillate fuel oil stocks is 85.0 million barrels.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1986 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)		
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur
1986	Average	2,798	247	31	100	2,914	155	—	—
1987	Average	2,731	255	-56	66	2,976	134	—	—
1988	Average	2,859	302	-30	69	3,122	124	—	—
1989	Average	2,899	306	-49	97	3,157	106	—	—
1990	Average	2,925	278	73	109	3,021	132	—	—
1991	Average	2,962	205	31	215	2,921	144	—	—
1992	Average	2,974	216	-8	219	2,979	141	—	—
1993	Average	3,132	184	1	274	3,041	141	64	77
1994	Average	3,205	203	12	234	3,162	145	73	73
1995	Average	3,155	193	-41	183	3,207	130	67	63
1996	Average	3,316	230	-10	190	3,365	127	68	58
1997	Average	3,392	228	32	152	3,435	138	68	70
1998	Average	3,424	210	48	124	3,461	156	77	79
1999	Average	3,399	250	-84	162	3,572	125	69	56
2000	January	3,123	218	-609	132	3,818	107	66	41
	February	3,348	510	-49	112	3,794	105	64	41
	March	3,342	260	-302	211	3,693	96	60	36
	April	3,533	234	135	178	3,455	100	66	34
	May	3,650	316	158	127	3,681	105	67	38
	June	3,481	258	41	149	3,549	106	68	38
	July	3,520	199	219	132	3,369	113	72	41
	August	3,678	234	-67	253	3,726	111	66	44
	September	3,844	283	147	194	3,786	115	68	47
	October	3,774	259	66	255	3,712	117	68	49
	November	3,785	332	97	191	3,829	120	71	49
	December	3,872	447	-65	135	4,250	118	72	46
	Average	3,580	295	-20	173	3,722	—	—	—
2001	January	3,609	789	6	67	4,325	118	68	50
	February	3,612	635	-42	77	4,212	117	70	47
	March	3,483	348	-387	75	4,143	105	68	37
	April	3,650	288	-3	107	3,834	105	66	39
	May	3,652	310	71	146	3,746	107	65	42
	June	3,702	302	225	120	3,659	114	69	45
	July	3,837	209	364	113	3,569	125	74	51
	August	3,654	212	-102	140	3,829	122	68	54
	September	3,625	317	166	152	3,624	127	72	55
	October	3,796	253	62	99	3,888	129	69	60
	November	3,968	244	334	132	3,746	139	76	63
	December	3,744	241	180	202	3,604	145	82	62
	Average	3,695	344	73	119	3,847	—	—	—
2002	January	3,501	292	-192	109	3,875	138	81	57
	February	3,489	231	-279	279	3,720	130	78	52
	March	3,345	239	-225	67	3,741	123	74	49
	April	3,636	219	-14	68	3,801	123	74	48
	May	3,709	191	155	74	3,671	127	77	50
	June	3,679	199	115	93	3,670	131	78	53
	July	R 3,565	R 183	R 80	R 44	R 3,624	R 133	R 77	R 56
	August*	E 3,506	E 193	E -137	E 155	E 3,681	E 131	E 73	E 58
	8-Mo. Average	E 3,554	E 218	E -60	E 109	E 3,723	—	—	—
2001	8-Mo. Average	3,650	384	16	106	3,912	—	—	—
2000	8-Mo. Average	3,460	277	-61	162	3,635	—	—	—

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

R = Revised data. E = Estimated.

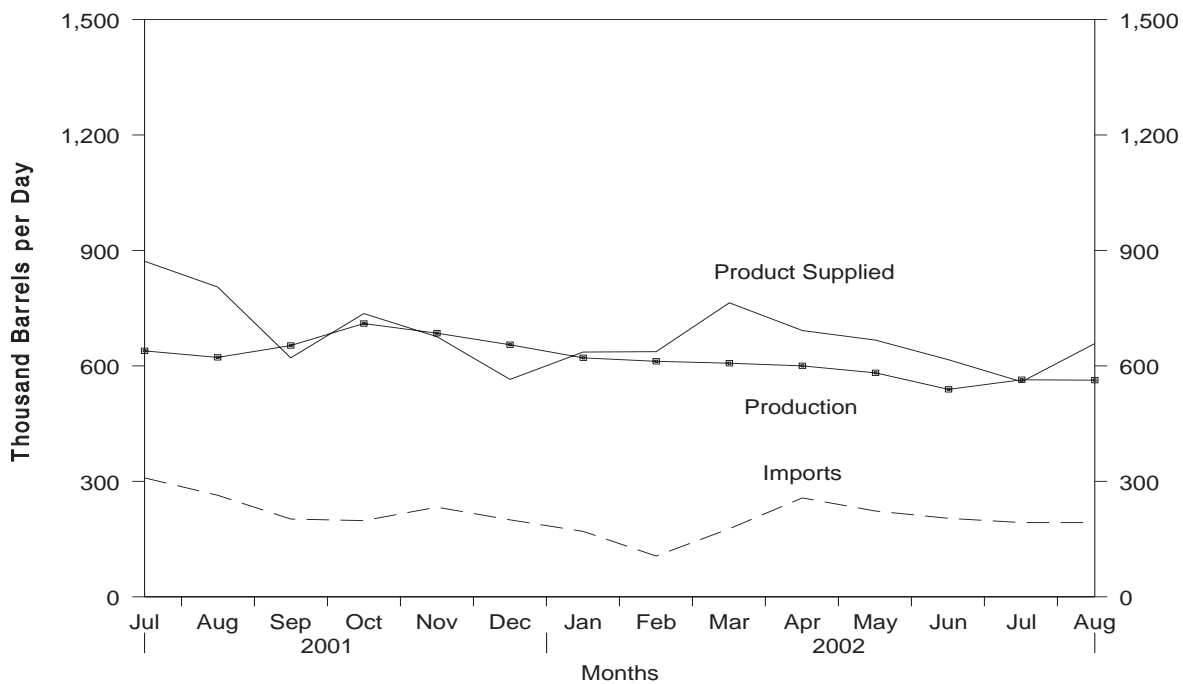
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

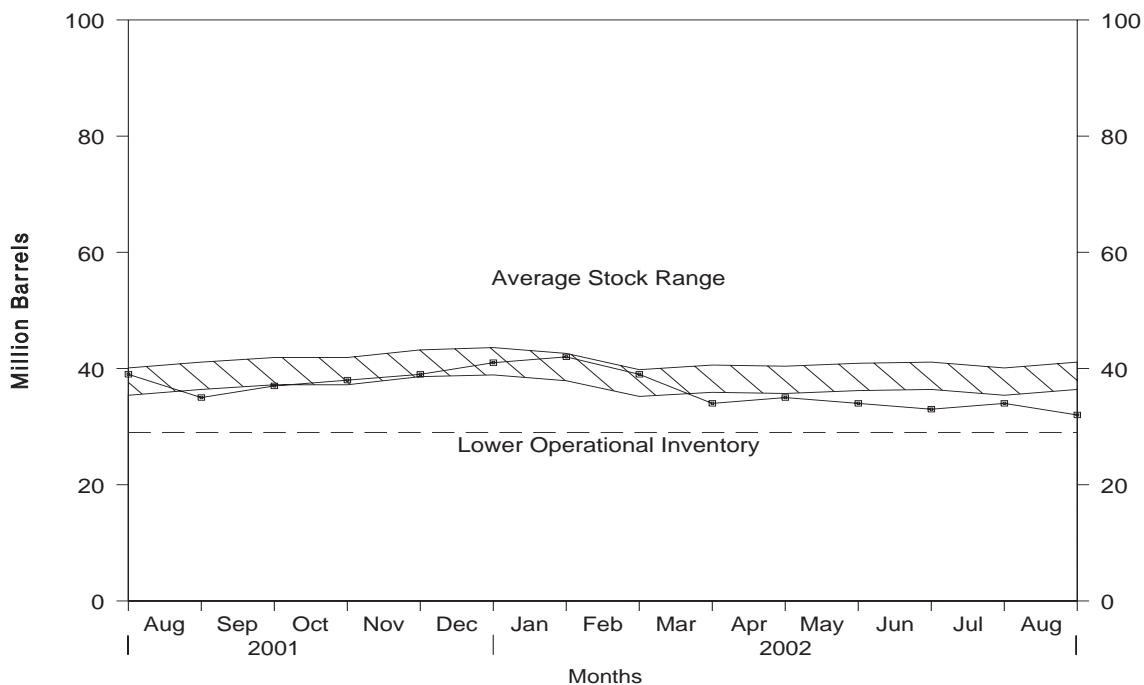
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, July 2001 to Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, July 2001 to Present



Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for residual fuel oil stocks is 29.0 million barrels.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1986 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Exports	Product Supplied	
1986	Average	889	669	-8	147	1,418	47
1987	Average	885	565	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988	Average	926	644	-8	200	1,378	45
1989	Average	954	629	-2	215	1,370	44
1990	Average	950	504	13	211	1,229	49
1991	Average	934	453	4	226	1,158	50
1992	Average	892	375	-20	193	1,094	43
1993	Average	835	373	4	123	1,080	44
1994	Average	826	314	-6	125	1,021	42
1995	Average	788	187	-13	136	852	37
1996	Average	726	248	24	102	848	46
1997	Average	708	194	-15	120	797	40
1998	Average	762	275	12	138	887	45
1999	Average	698	237	-25	129	830	36
2000	January	640	336	10	137	830	36
	February	627	316	-60	149	854	34
	March	649	269	66	167	685	36
	April	620	267	-37	139	784	35
	May	640	265	63	123	719	37
	June	679	390	-8	133	945	37
	July	741	409	-54	113	1,091	35
	August	760	333	57	94	941	37
	September	702	360	19	148	895	38
	October	747	497	-87	221	1,110	35
	November	778	341	133	100	885	39
	December	768	440	-90	143	1,156	36
	Average	696	352	1	139	909	—
2001	January	809	458	31	160	1,075	37
	February	743	401	44	200	901	38
	March	750	313	20	183	860	39
	April	817	316	21	185	927	40
	May	786	339	46	246	833	41
	June	783	313	19	209	867	42
	July	639	309	-82	158	872	39
	August	622	264	-132	214	805	35
	September	653	202	72	161	621	37
	October	710	198	33	139	736	38
	November	685	233	33	209	676	39
	December	655	200	60	231	565	41
	Average	721	295	13	191	811	—
2002	January	621	170	18	138	636	42
	February	612	106	-89	171	637	39
	March	607	177	-152	171	764	34
	April	600	257	6	159	692	35
	May	582	223	-23	160	667	34
	June	539	204	-38	165	616	33
	July	R 564	R 193	R 27	R 171	R 559	34
	August*	E 563	E 193	E -44	E 143	E 658	E 32
	8-Mo. Average	E 586	E 191	E -36	E 160	E 654	—
2001	8-Mo. Average	743	339	-5	194	892	—
2000	8-Mo. Average	670	323	5	132	856	—

^a A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

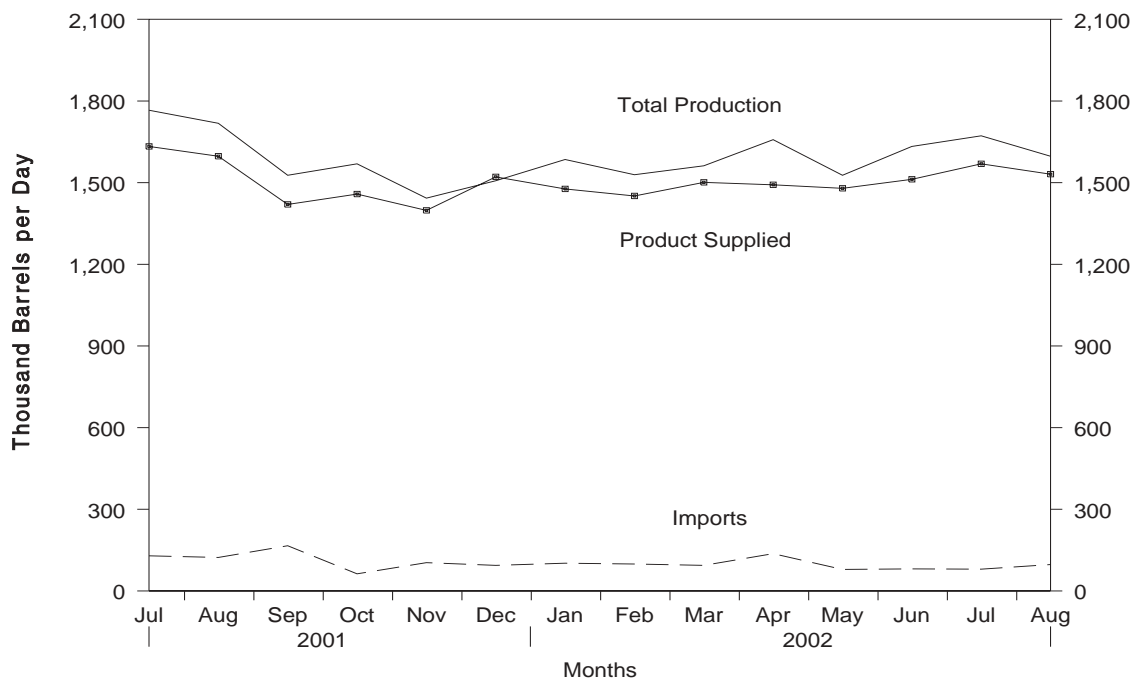
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

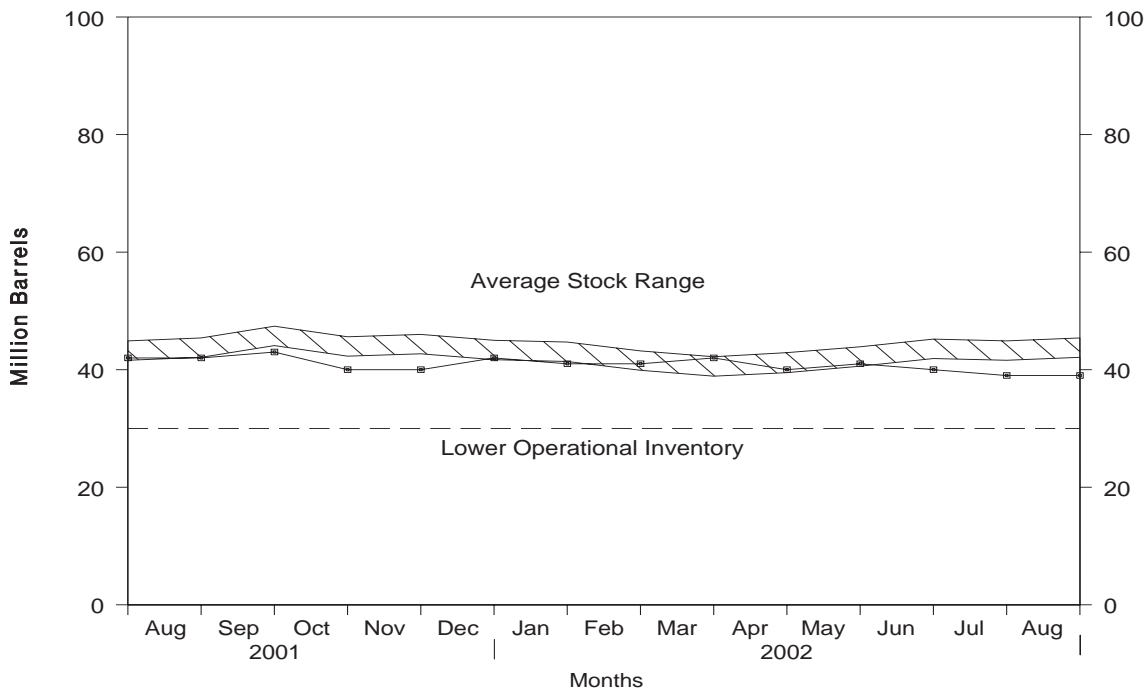
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, July 2001 to Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, July 2001 to Present



Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for total jet fuel stocks is 30.0 million barrels.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1986 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)	
		Production		Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied		Total	Kerosene-Type
		Total	Kerosene-Type				Total	Kerosene-Type		
1986	Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987	Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988	Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989	Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41	34
1990	Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	52	46
1991	Average	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	49	44
1992	Average	1,399	1,254	82	-16	43	1,454	1,310	43	39
1993	Average	1,422	1,309	100	-7	59	1,469	1,357	40	38
1994	Average	1,448	1,410	117	18	20	1,527	1,480	47	46
1995	Average	1,416	1,407	106	-19	26	1,514	1,497	40	39
1996	Average	1,515	1,513	111	(s)	48	1,578	1,575	40	40
1997	Average	1,554	1,554	91	11	35	1,599	1,598	44	44
1998	Average	1,526	1,525	124	2	26	1,622	1,623	45	45
1999	Average	1,565	1,565	128	-11	32	1,673	1,675	41	40
2000	January	1,595	1,595	122	99	13	1,604	1,604	44	44
	February	1,450	1,450	173	-70	17	1,676	1,677	42	41
	March	1,561	1,561	120	-35	33	1,683	1,682	40	40
	April	1,615	1,615	127	28	37	1,677	1,677	41	41
	May	1,589	1,589	144	28	35	1,669	1,669	42	42
	June	1,600	1,600	194	52	27	1,715	1,715	44	44
	July	1,650	1,649	125	-25	21	1,779	1,779	43	43
	August	1,636	1,636	221	-8	19	1,846	1,846	43	43
	September	1,644	1,643	128	-13	34	1,750	1,750	42	42
	October	1,645	1,645	186	12	42	1,778	1,778	43	43
	November	1,620	1,620	162	-11	64	1,729	1,729	42	42
	December	1,665	1,665	239	71	39	1,794	1,796	45	44
	Average	1,606	1,606	162	11	32	1,725	1,725	—	—
2001	January	1,508	1,508	242	-20	27	1,742	1,743	44	44
	February	1,497	1,497	230	-44	18	1,753	1,752	43	43
	March	1,512	1,512	145	-69	41	1,685	1,685	41	41
	April	1,548	1,547	153	-4	17	1,688	1,687	40	40
	May	1,620	1,620	175	59	17	1,720	1,722	42	42
	June	1,637	1,637	161	30	18	1,750	1,749	43	43
	July	1,633	1,633	129	-27	23	1,766	1,763	42	42
	August	1,597	1,597	123	-21	24	1,718	1,720	42	42
	September	1,420	1,420	166	38	21	1,527	1,525	43	43
	October	1,458	1,458	63	-79	31	1,569	1,568	40	40
	November	1,398	1,398	104	-6	64	1,443	1,444	40	40
	December	1,521	1,521	94	58	51	1,507	1,512	42	42
	Average	1,530	1,529	148	-7	29	1,655	1,656	—	—
2002	January	1,477	1,477	102	-18	13	1,585	1,589	41	41
	February	1,451	1,451	99	-20	40	1,529	1,529	41	41
	March	1,501	1,501	94	31	3	1,562	1,562	42	42
	April	1,492	1,491	137	-48	18	1,658	1,674	40	40
	May	1,479	1,479	79	20	11	1,527	1,535	41	41
	June	1,512	1,512	81	-49	9	1,633	1,642	40	39
	July	R 1,569	R 1,568	R 80	R -25	R 2	R 1,672	R 1,671	39	39
	August*	E 1,531	E 1,530	E 97	E (s)	E 31	E 1,597	E 1,597	E 39	E 39
	8-Mo. Average	E 1,502	E 1,502	E 96	E -13	E 16	E 1,596	E 1,600	—	—
2001	8-Mo. Average	1,570	1,569	169	-12	23	1,727	1,727	—	—
2000	8-Mo. Average	1,588	1,588	153	9	25	1,706	1,706	—	—

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

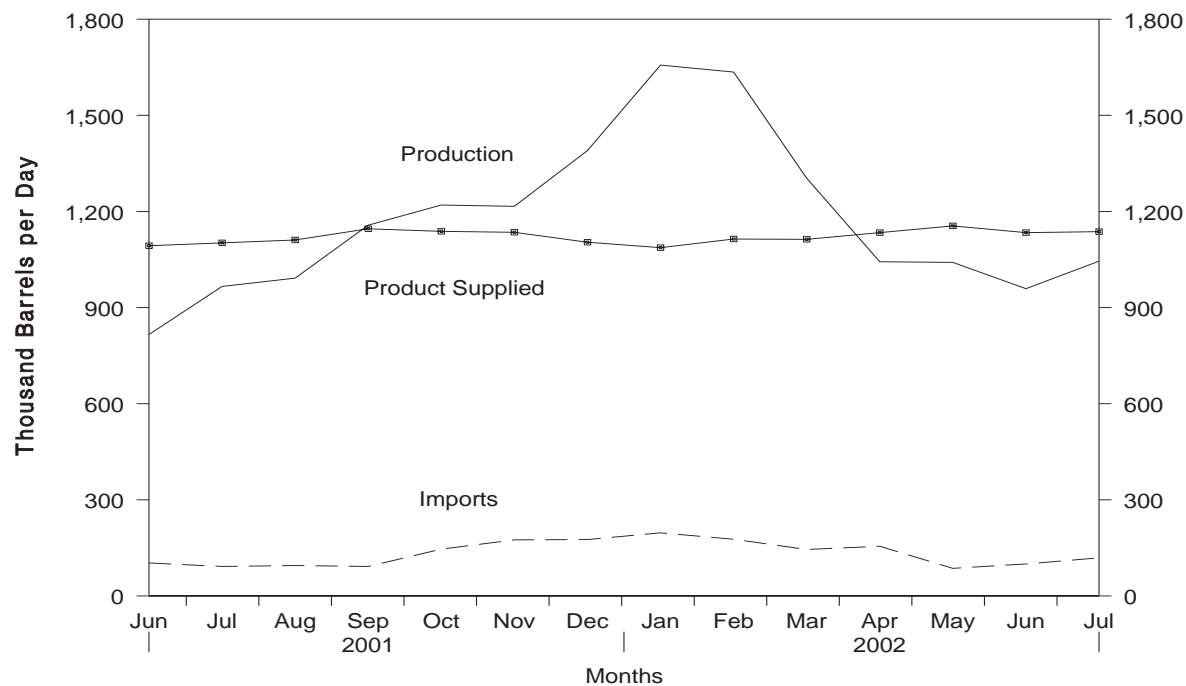
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

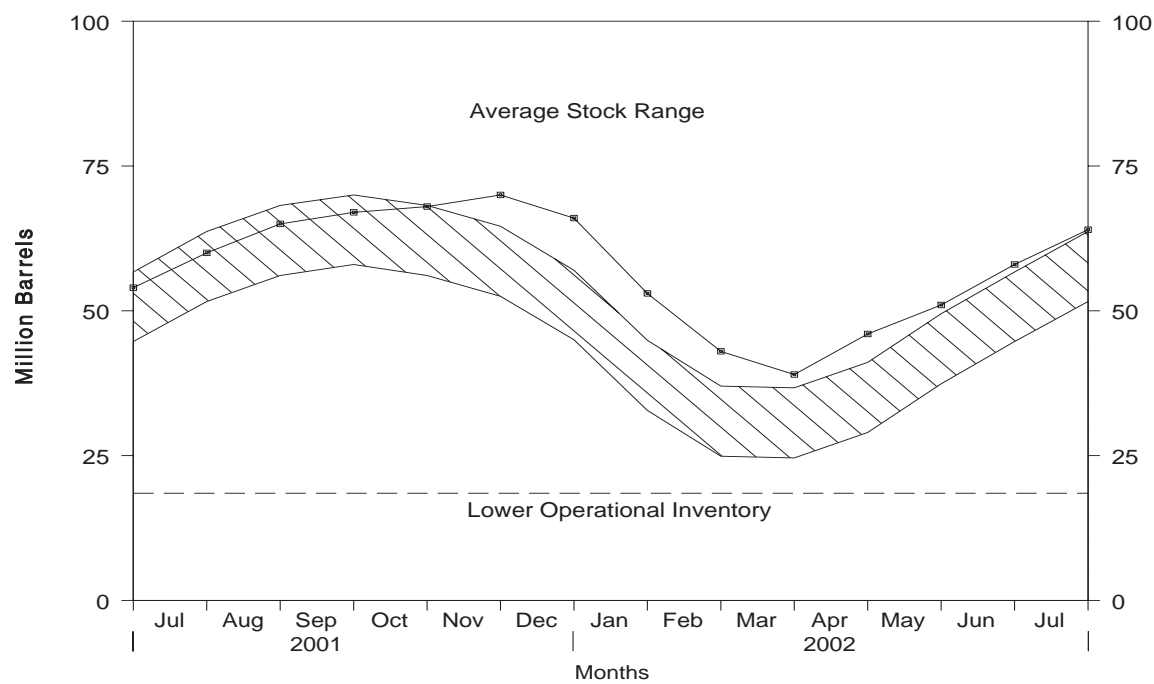
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, June 2001 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, June 2001 - Present



Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for propane stocks is 18.5 million barrels.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, 1986 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1986	Average	817	110	64	4	28	831	63
1987	Average	828	88	-41	8	24	924	48
1988	Average	863	106	7	8	31	923	50
1989	Average	862	111	-52	11	24	990	32
1990	Average	878	115	48	(s)	28	917	49
1991	Average	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982	48
1992	Average	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032	39
1993	Average	963	103	34	(s)	26	1,006	51
1994	Average	969	124	-13	0	24	1,082	46
1995	Average	1,021	102	-10	0	38	1,096	43
1996	Average	1,044	119	(s)	0	28	1,136	43
1997	Average	1,092	113	3	0	32	1,170	44
1998	Average	1,064	137	56	0	25	1,120	65
1999	Average	1,097	122	-59	0	33	1,246	43
2000	January	1,133	244	-439	0	94	1,723	29
	February	1,127	221	-215	0	53	1,510	23
	March	1,136	142	-19	0	84	1,213	23
	April	1,143	125	101	0	62	1,105	26
	May	1,153	102	347	0	27	881	36
	June	1,163	132	252	0	40	1,002	44
	July	1,133	125	278	0	28	951	53
	August	1,123	124	166	0	55	1,026	58
	September	1,110	114	87	0	41	1,096	60
	October	1,103	167	80	0	41	1,149	63
	November	1,112	189	-97	0	55	1,343	60
	December	1,031	248	-603	0	58	1,823	41
	Average	1,122	161	-5	0	53	1,235	—
2001	January	957	312	-379	0	62	1,586	29
	February	1,048	222	-155	0	41	1,383	25
	March	1,072	151	-25	0	22	1,226	24
	April	1,110	105	232	0	18	965	31
	May	1,121	80	392	0	15	794	43
	June	1,093	103	348	0	32	816	54
	July	1,102	92	186	0	42	966	60
	August	1,111	95	187	0	27	992	65
	September	1,146	92	54	0	27	1,157	67
	October	1,138	146	38	0	26	1,220	68
	November	1,135	175	68	0	26	1,216	70
	December	1,104	176	-145	0	35	1,390	66
	Average	1,095	145	67	0	31	1,142	—
2002	January	1,087	197	-414	0	42	1,657	53
	February	1,114	177	-379	0	35	1,635	43
	March	1,113	145	-105	0	60	1,304	39
	April	1,134	155	221	0	25	1,043	46
	May	1,155	86	157	0	43	1,041	51
	June	1,134	100	252	0	23	959	58
	July	1,137	119	190	0	22	1,045	64
	7-Mo. Average	1,125	140	-8	0	36	1,237	—
2001	7-Mo. Average	1,072	152	87	0	33	1,103	—
2000	7-Mo. Average	1,141	155	45	0	56	1,196	—

^a A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

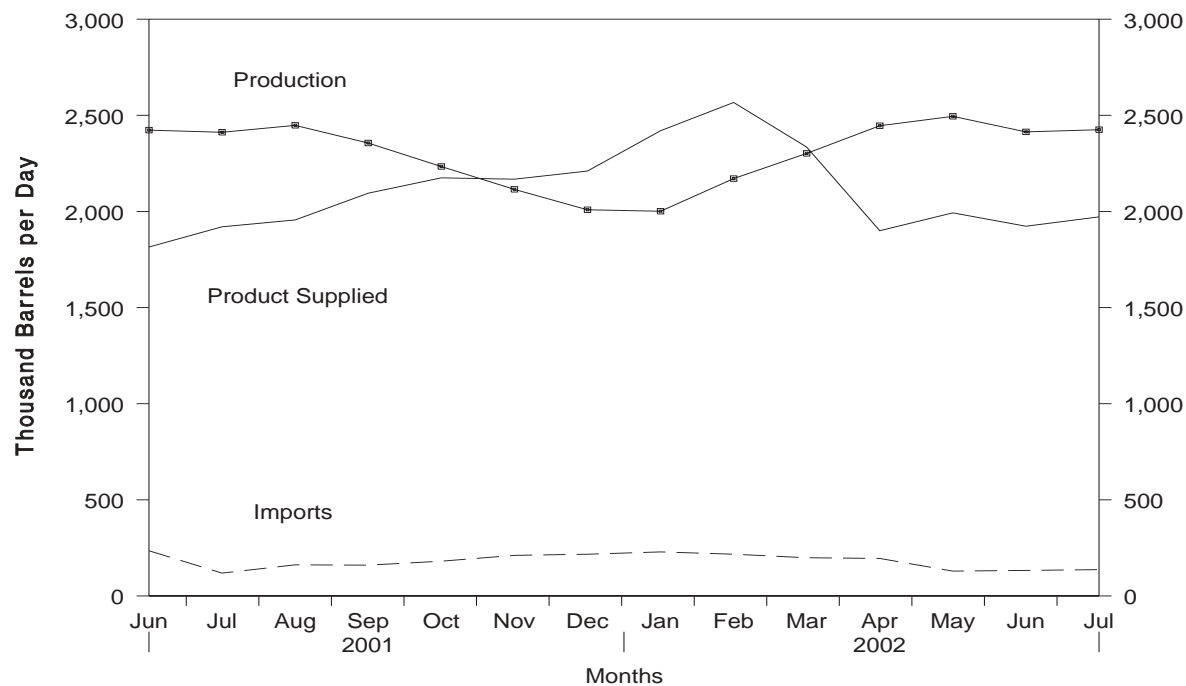
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

— = Not Applicable.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

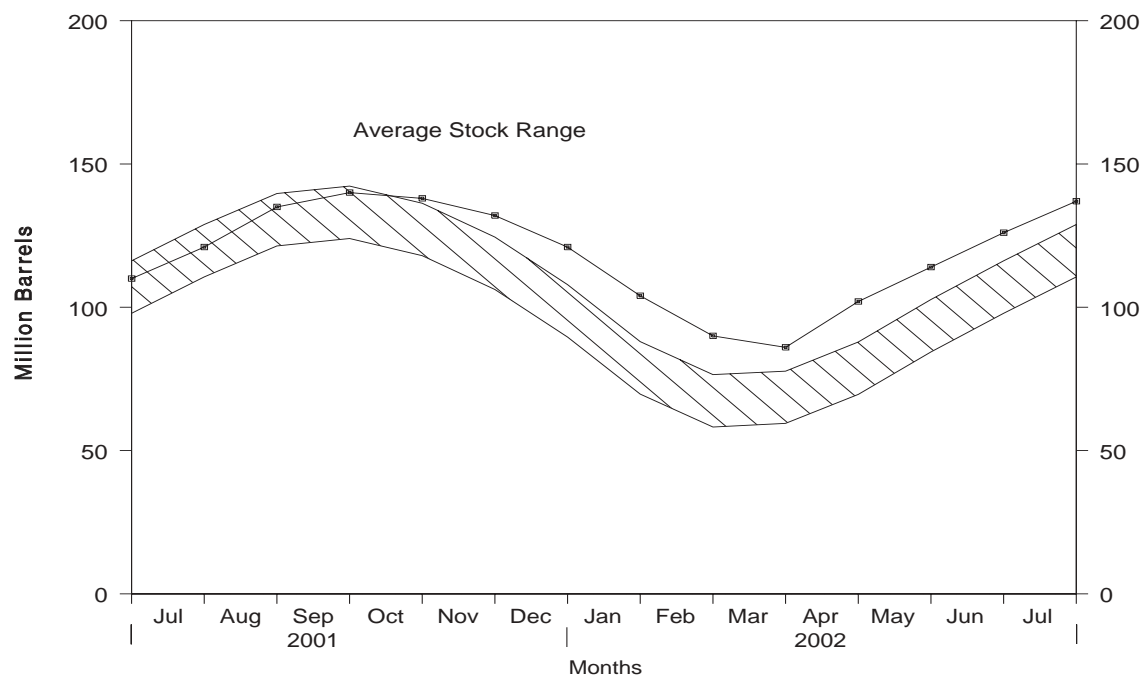
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, June 2001 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, June 2001 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S9. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, 1986 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)	
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports		Product Supplied
1986	Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987	Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988	Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989	Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
1990	Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	98
1991	Average	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,689	92
1992	Average	1,972	131	-10	309	49	1,755	89
1993	Average	1,993	160	49	327	43	1,734	106
1994	Average	2,012	183	-19	296	38	1,880	99
1995	Average	2,082	146	-17	289	58	1,899	93
1996	Average	2,156	166	-19	278	51	2,012	86
1997	Average	2,190	169	9	263	50	2,038	89
1998	Average	2,124	194	70	253	42	1,952	115
1999	Average	2,230	182	-71	238	50	2,195	89
2000	January	2,195	315	-696	321	101	2,784	68
	February	2,268	281	-359	281	81	2,546	57
	March	2,395	190	6	231	109	2,239	58
	April	2,524	169	330	174	75	2,114	67
	May	2,530	157	548	175	38	1,927	84
	June	2,528	209	410	179	69	2,079	97
	July	2,511	193	486	180	63	1,976	112
	August	2,479	195	333	182	76	2,084	122
	September	2,259	164	84	230	62	2,046	125
	October	2,169	201	-225	273	65	2,257	118
	November	2,035	223	-299	342	72	2,143	109
	December	1,820	283	-843	288	81	2,577	83
	Average	2,310	215	-19	238	74	2,231	—
2001	January	1,644	349	-601	272	75	2,246	64
	February	2,002	263	-140	266	59	2,081	60
	March	2,221	203	75	212	33	2,105	62
	April	2,380	204	288	209	35	2,053	71
	May	2,484	170	696	219	31	1,709	93
	June	2,423	235	589	199	56	1,815	110
	July	2,412	119	363	196	51	1,920	121
	August	2,448	162	432	189	34	1,956	135
	September	2,356	160	158	228	35	2,095	140
	October	2,234	181	-55	258	37	2,175	138
	November	2,115	211	-191	312	37	2,168	132
	December	2,009	217	-361	334	43	2,210	121
	Average	2,228	206	105	241	44	2,044	—
2002	January	2,001	229	-565	322	52	2,420	104
	February	2,171	217	-498	276	44	2,567	90
	March	2,302	199	-115	218	64	2,335	86
	April	2,446	195	515	195	32	1,900	102
	May	2,495	129	378	186	67	1,993	114
	June	2,414	133	402	190	31	1,923	126
	July	2,425	137	355	203	33	1,972	137
7-Mo. Average		2,323	177	72	227	46	2,155	—
2001	7-Mo. Average	2,225	220	183	224	48	1,989	—
2000	7-Mo. Average	2,422	216	105	220	77	2,236	—

^a A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

— = Not Applicable.

Notes: • Liquefied petroleum gases includes ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene. • Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream, is reported by individual product. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S10. Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition, 1986 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
1986	Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987	Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988	Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989	Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	213
1990	Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402	201
1991	Average	2,826	675	18	936	277	2,269	208
1992	Average	2,928	707	-3	906	263	2,470	207 ^c
1993	Average	3,035	770	-2	1,081	300	2,426	206
1994	Average	2,973	761	24	861	329	2,518	215
1995	Average	3,031	708	-23	958	348	2,457	206
1996	Average	3,108	879	-11	1,014	376	2,608	202
1997	Average	3,204	945	30	985	402	2,733	213
1998	Average	3,253	888	18	1,002	380	2,741	219
1999	Average	3,211	943	-64	1,061	338	2,819	196
2000	January	2,802	977	314	808	319	2,338	206
	February	2,945	994	358	710	397	2,473	216
	March	3,001	1,019	205	817	387	2,612	222
	April	3,146	948	174	1,041	468	2,411	228
	May	3,272	1,009	-158	1,117	372	2,949	223
	June	3,427	997	-143	1,188	438	2,941	218
	July	3,454	828	38	959	446	2,839	220
	August	3,341	826	-328	1,095	421	2,979	210
	September	3,319	1,032	-159	1,192	415	2,904	205
	October	3,202	797	-9	998	484	2,525	204
	November	3,135	868	8	1,128	509	2,358	205
	December	2,798	971	76	835	490	2,368	207
	Average	3,154	938	30	991	429	2,642	—
2001	January	2,802	1,266	438	544	483	2,604	221
	February	3,045	1,111	551	597	499	2,509	236
	March	2,883	1,174	180	902	424	2,550	242
	April	2,984	1,126	23	984	451	2,651	242
	May	3,120	1,177	-57	1,103	465	2,787	241
	June	3,229	1,126	-243	1,388	430	2,780	233
	July	3,214	998	-382	1,432	393	2,769	221
	August	3,197	1,062	-287	1,162	492	2,893	213
	September	3,140	1,094	261	1,048	334	2,591	220
	October	3,061	1,038	-236	1,060	473	2,802	213
	November	3,107	1,066	119	965	402	2,686	217
	December	2,858	910	-75	941	370	2,533	214
	Average	3,053	1,095	20	1,013	434	2,681	—
2002	January	2,914	992	271	711	441	2,482	222
	February	2,974	1,022	50	1,071	482	2,392	224
	March	3,047	1,094	263	982	436	2,459	232
	April	3,161	1,064	-47	1,174	472	2,626	230
	May	3,127	1,305	-76	1,257	503	2,747	228
	June	3,228	1,101	-174	1,267	445	2,791	223
	July	3,247	1,175	-96	1,205	420	2,893	220
	7-Mo. Average	3,101	1,109	28	1,095	457	2,630	—
2001	7-Mo. Average	3,039	1,140	68	997	449	2,666	—
2000	7-Mo. Average	3,150	967	111	949	404	2,653	—

^a A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. Bulk terminal, pipeline, and merchant-producer stocks of oxygenates were added beginning in January 1993. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

— = Not Applicable.

Notes: • Other petroleum products includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, liquefied petroleum gases, and crude oil product supplied.

• Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Tables and Figures Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1986 through 2001).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1994 through July 2002).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (August 2002). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1994 through August 2002). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following explanatory notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in the Summary Statistics section of this publication.

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

<u>Form Number</u>	<u>Name</u>
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems — the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through

7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the following method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure for a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in the month based on the number of days in that week that are in the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have a weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in the month may have a weight of less than seven, according to the number of days of the week that are in the month.) The weight for each week is then multiplied by the average daily volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekly figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes. The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure is calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figure by the number of days in the month.

Stock figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolated days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

The monthly-from-weekly exports data are derived from the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. Beginning with statistics for the first week ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as a linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of

past data are used to obtain the forecast. In addition, for the major products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series.

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month (indicated with a "PE"). Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates (indicated with an "RE"). The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Note 3. Figures

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities.

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12, S14, and S16) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel,

propane/propylene, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and observed minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 5-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 5-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 5-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 60-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 60 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

The lines labeled "lower operational inventory" on the stock graphs are the lower end of the demonstrated operational inventory range updated for known and definable changes in the petroleum delivery system.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

- Crude Oil: 1982- 645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1980- 1,425; and 1982- 1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1980- 263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982- 244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1980- 205; and 1982- 186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1980- 91; and 1982- 69.
- Jet Fuel: 1980- 42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982- 39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Propane/Propylene: 1980- 69; and 1982- 57.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1980- 128; and 1982-102.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1980- 207; and 1982-219.

Stock change calculations beginning in 1981 and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels (Total) and 380 million barrels (Other Primary).

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported

and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been:

- Propane/Propylene: 1983- 55.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983- 108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1983- 210.

In response to changes in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 requiring that all gasoline sold in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas have an oxygen content of 2.7 percent (by weight) during winter months, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) conducted a frame identifier survey in 1991 of companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates. The purpose of this survey was to (1) identify all U.S. producers, blenders, storers, and importers of oxygenates; and (2) collect supply and blending data for 1990 and end of 1990 inventory data on those oxygenates blended into motor gasoline. A summary of the results from the identification survey were published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* dated February 12, 1992 and in the February 1992 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

In order to continue to provide relevant information about U.S. and regional gasoline supply, the EIA conducted a second frame identifier survey of these companies during 1992. As a result, a number of respondents were added to the monthly surveys effective in January 1993: 19 blenders, 25 stock holders, and 8 importers. This change did not affect stocks reported and therefore did not cause a new basis stock level to be calculated.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, July 2002

Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 28,873	E 931	E 213,847	E 1,009
(2) Lower 48 States	E 150,089	E 4,842	E 1,035,038	E 4,882
(3) Total U.S.	E 178,963	E 5,773	E 1,248,885	E 5,891
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	279,315	9,010	1,890,214	8,916
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	3,677	17
(6) Exports	1,018	33	2,351	11
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	278,297	8,977	1,891,540	8,922
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-2,063	-67	-28,273	-133
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	13,502	436	8,347	39
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	0	0	0	0
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	9,754	315	47,733	225
(12) Total Other Sources	21,193	684	27,807	131
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	478,453	15,434	3,168,232	14,944
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production ^b	69,063	2,228	467,168	2,204
(15) Net Imports ^c	67	2	2,353	11
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	-112	-4	-2,079	-10
(17) Total NGL Supply	69,018	2,226	467,442	2,205
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	425	14	-1,671	-8
(19) Net Imports	24,625	794	159,965	755
(20) Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production)	677	22	17,848	84
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	29,624	956	202,231	954
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	0	0	0	0
(23) Total Other Liquids	55,351	1,786	378,373	1,785
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	602,822	19,446	4,014,047	18,934
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	44,336	1,430	311,872	1,471
(26) Exports	23,214	749	178,336	841
(27) Imports (Net)	21,122	681	133,536	630
(28) Total New Supply of Products	623,944	20,127	4,147,583	19,564
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^f	-8,685	-280	-861	-4
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	615,259	19,847	4,146,722	19,560
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	282,953	9,128	1,864,994	8,797
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	112,353	3,624	790,567	3,729
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	17,322	559	138,483	653
(34) Jet Fuel	51,829	1,672	338,266	1,596
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	61,125	1,972	456,891	2,155
(36) Other ^d	89,677	2,893	557,521	2,630
(37) Crude Oil	0	0	0	0
(38) Total Products Supplied	615,259	19,847	4,146,722	19,560
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	303,496	—	303,496	—
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve ^e	578,514	—	578,514	—
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	165,776	—	165,776	—
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil ^f	133,391	—	133,391	—
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	33,578	—	33,578	—
(44) Jet Fuel	38,718	—	38,718	—
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	136,641	—	136,641	—
(46) Other ^d	219,848	—	219,848	—
(47) Total Stocks	1,609,962	—	1,609,962	—
(47) = (39) through (46)				

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b Includes field production of fuel ethanol and an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components.

^c Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

^d Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

^e Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

^f Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

E = Estimated. — = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
July 2002**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks ^d
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	E 178,963	—	279,315	9,754	-11,439	0	478,453	1,018	0	882,010
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	57,285	27,556	4,345	—	11,110	—	13,576	1,029	63,471	145,968
Pentanes Plus	9,666	—	89	—	112	—	7,276	22	2,345	9,327
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	47,619	27,556	4,256	—	10,998	—	6,300	1,008	61,125	136,641
Ethane/Ethylene	20,430	940	13	—	-292	—	0	0	21,675	29,675
Propane/Propylene	16,895	18,362	3,694	—	5,881	—	0	667	32,403	64,214
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,226	7,929	376	—	5,550	—	2,066	341	4,574	35,494
Isobutane/Isobutylene	6,068	325	173	—	-141	—	4,234	0	2,473	7,258
Other Liquids	677	—	26,379	—	-425	—	30,090	1,754	-4,363	150,789
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	9,664	—	2,401	—	-657	—	11,725	997	0	14,629
Unfinished Oils	—	—	11,058	—	-83	—	15,613	0	-4,472	87,443
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-8,987	—	12,920	—	333	—	2,843	757	0	48,598
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-18	—	-91	0	109	119
Finished Petroleum Products	11,778	524,187	40,080	—	-2,313	—	—	22,207	556,151	431,195
Finished Motor Gasoline	11,778	257,221	15,974	—	-2,199	—	—	4,220	282,953	165,776
Reformulated	—	81,473	7,962	—	-1,214	—	—	2	90,647	44,449
Oxygenated	27,910	1,528	0	—	-41	—	—	4	29,475	345
Other	-16,132	174,220	8,012	—	-944	—	—	4,214	162,830	120,982
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	645	14	—	-164	—	—	0	823	1,383
Jet Fuel	—	48,625	2,489	—	-785	—	—	70	51,829	38,718
Naphtha-Type	—	4	0	—	-35	—	—	2	37	57
Kerosene-Type	—	48,621	2,489	—	-750	—	—	67	51,793	38,661
Kerosene	—	1,415	40	—	438	—	—	655	362	4,496
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	110,528	5,688	—	2,486	—	—	1,377	112,353	133,391
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	79,601	2,629	—	-594	—	—	655	82,169	77,078
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	30,927	3,059	—	3,080	—	—	722	30,184	56,313
Residual Fuel Oil	—	17,498	5,969	—	841	—	—	5,304	17,322	33,578
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	8,268	3,169	—	179	—	—	0	11,258	2,634
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	4,952	3,937	—	22	—	—	0	8,867	1,627
Special Naphthas	—	1,505	271	—	-227	—	—	247	1,756	1,773
Lubricants	—	5,617	154	—	94	—	—	918	4,759	11,196
Waxes	—	564	91	—	33	—	—	109	513	894
Petroleum Coke	—	24,556	928	—	139	—	—	9,139	16,206	8,034
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	18,387	1,348	—	-3,113	—	—	162	22,686	26,751
Still Gas	—	22,552	0	—	0	—	—	0	22,552	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,854	8	—	-57	—	—	7	1,912	944
Total	248,703	551,743	350,119	9,754	-3,067	0	522,119	26,008	615,259	1,609,962

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^d Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 2002
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks ^d
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	^E 1,248,885	—	1,893,891	47,733	19,926	0	3,168,232	2,351	0	882,010
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	399,823	156,408	39,909	—	17,310	—	88,665	9,909	480,256	145,968
Pentanes Plus	63,701	—	2,468	—	2,079	—	40,610	115	23,365	9,327
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	336,122	156,408	37,441	—	15,231	—	48,055	9,794	456,891	136,641
Ethane/Ethylene	148,405	5,072	80	—	5,002	—	0	0	148,555	29,675
Propane/Propylene	116,939	121,552	29,585	—	-1,799	—	0	7,556	262,319	64,214
Normal Butane/Butylene	29,176	29,141	5,634	—	10,719	—	21,577	2,238	29,417	35,494
Isobutane/Isobutylene	41,602	643	2,142	—	1,309	—	26,478	0	16,600	7,258
Other Liquids	17,848	—	171,024	—	1,671	—	191,462	11,059	-15,320	150,789
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	69,615	—	14,756	—	1,396	—	77,030	5,945	0	14,629
Unfinished Oils	—	—	85,385	—	-244	—	101,677	0	-16,048	87,443
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-51,767	—	70,883	—	530	—	13,472	5,114	0	48,598
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-11	—	-717	0	728	119
Finished Petroleum Products	67,345	3,494,182	274,431	—	-14,370	—	168,542	3,681,786	431,195	
Finished Motor Gasoline	67,345	1,721,035	104,967	—	4,428	—	—	23,926	1,864,994	165,776
Reformulated	—	558,374	47,382	—	-1,020	—	—	1,854	604,922	44,449
Oxygenated	155,780	16,155	0	—	-33	—	—	131	171,837	345
Other	-88,435	1,146,506	57,585	—	5,481	—	—	21,940	1,088,235	120,982
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3,653	111	—	-101	—	—	0	3,865	1,383
Jet Fuel	—	317,562	20,308	—	-3,214	—	—	2,818	338,266	38,718
Naphtha-Type	—	34	0	—	-25	—	—	1,134	-1,075	57
Kerosene-Type	—	317,528	20,308	—	-3,189	—	—	1,684	339,341	38,661
Kerosene	—	11,459	561	—	-891	—	—	3,996	8,915	4,496
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	754,874	47,102	—	-10,383	—	—	21,792	790,567	133,391
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	542,766	18,100	—	-4,352	—	—	10,266	554,952	77,078
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	212,108	29,002	—	-6,031	—	—	11,525	235,616	56,313
Residual Fuel Oil	—	124,932	40,427	—	-7,466	—	—	34,342	138,483	33,578
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	48,244	15,291	—	245	—	—	0	63,290	2,634
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	33,224	31,626	—	115	—	—	0	64,735	1,627
Special Naphthas	—	11,000	4,100	—	-238	—	—	3,263	12,075	1,773
Lubricants	—	36,496	1,350	—	-2,559	—	—	6,990	33,415	11,196
Waxes	—	3,801	583	—	281	—	—	698	3,405	894
Petroleum Coke	—	167,345	2,192	—	-271	—	—	69,794	100,014	8,034
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	104,847	5,779	—	6,113	—	—	876	103,637	26,751
Still Gas	—	142,483	0	—	0	—	—	0	142,483	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	13,227	34	—	-429	—	—	47	13,643	944
Total	1,733,901	3,650,590	2,379,255	47,733	24,537	0	3,448,359	191,861	4,146,722	1,609,962

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^d Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
July 2002**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 5,773	—	9,010	315	-369	0	15,434	33	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,848	889	140	—	358	—	438	33	2,047
Pentanes Plus	312	—	3	—	4	—	235	1	76
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,536	889	137	—	355	—	203	33	1,972
Ethane/Ethylene	659	30	(s)	—	-9	—	0	0	699
Propane/Propylene	545	592	119	—	190	—	0	22	1,045
Normal Butane/Butylene	136	256	12	—	179	—	67	11	148
Isobutane/Isobutylene	196	10	6	—	-5	—	137	0	80
Other Liquids	22	—	851	—	-14	—	971	57	-141
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	312	—	77	—	-21	—	378	32	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	357	—	-3	—	504	0	-144
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-290	—	417	—	11	—	92	24	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-1	—	-3	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	380	16,909	1,293	—	-75	—	—	716	17,940
Finished Motor Gasoline	380	8,297	515	—	-71	—	—	136	9,128
Reformulated	—	2,628	257	—	-39	—	—	(s)	2,924
Oxygenated	900	49	0	—	-1	—	—	(s)	951
Other	-520	5,620	258	—	-30	—	—	136	5,253
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	21	(s)	—	-5	—	—	0	27
Jet Fuel	—	1,569	80	—	-25	—	—	2	1,672
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	-1	—	—	(s)	1
Kerosene-Type	—	1,568	80	—	-24	—	—	2	1,671
Kerosene	—	46	1	—	14	—	—	21	12
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,565	183	—	80	—	—	44	3,624
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	2,568	85	—	-19	—	—	21	2,651
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	998	99	—	99	—	—	23	974
Residual Fuel Oil	—	564	193	—	27	—	—	171	559
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	267	102	—	6	—	—	0	363
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	160	127	—	1	—	—	0	286
Special Naphthas	—	49	9	—	-7	—	—	8	57
Lubricants	—	181	5	—	3	—	—	30	154
Waxes	—	18	3	—	1	—	—	4	17
Petroleum Coke	—	792	30	—	4	—	—	295	523
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	593	43	—	-100	—	—	5	732
Still Gas	—	727	0	—	0	—	—	0	727
Miscellaneous Products	—	60	(s)	—	-2	—	—	(s)	62
Total	8,023	17,798	11,294	315	-99	0	16,843	839	19,847

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 2002

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 5,891	—	8,933	225	94	0	14,944	11	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,886	738	188	—	82	—	418	47	2,265
Pentanes Plus	300	—	12	—	10	—	192	1	110
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,585	738	177	—	72	—	227	46	2,155
Ethane/Ethylene	700	24	(s)	—	24	—	0	0	701
Propane/Propylene	552	573	140	—	-8	—	0	36	1,237
Normal Butane/Butylene	138	137	27	—	51	—	102	11	139
Isobutane/Isobutylene	196	3	10	—	6	—	125	0	78
Other Liquids	84	—	807	—	8	—	903	52	-72
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	328	—	70	—	7	—	363	28	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	403	—	-1	—	480	0	-76
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-244	—	334	—	3	—	64	24	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	-3	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	318	16,482	1,294	—	-68	—	—	795	17,367
Finished Motor Gasoline	318	8,118	495	—	21	—	—	113	8,797
Reformulated	—	2,634	224	—	-5	—	—	9	2,853
Oxygenated	735	76	0	—	(s)	—	—	1	811
Other	-417	5,408	272	—	26	—	—	103	5,133
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	17	1	—	(s)	—	—	0	18
Jet Fuel	—	1,498	96	—	-15	—	—	13	1,596
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	(s)	—	—	5	-5
Kerosene-Type	—	1,498	96	—	-15	—	—	8	1,601
Kerosene	—	54	3	—	-4	—	—	19	42
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,561	222	—	-49	—	—	103	3,729
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	2,560	85	—	-21	—	—	48	2,618
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	1,001	137	—	-28	—	—	54	1,111
Residual Fuel Oil	—	589	191	—	-35	—	—	162	653
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	228	72	—	1	—	—	0	299
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	157	149	—	1	—	—	0	305
Special Naphthas	—	52	19	—	-1	—	—	15	57
Lubricants	—	172	6	—	-12	—	—	33	158
Waxes	—	18	3	—	1	—	—	3	16
Petroleum Coke	—	789	10	—	-1	—	—	329	472
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	495	27	—	29	—	—	4	489
Still Gas	—	672	0	—	0	—	—	0	672
Miscellaneous Products	—	62	(s)	—	-2	—	—	(s)	64
Total	8,179	17,220	11,223	225	116	0	16,266	905	19,560

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
July 2002**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks ^f
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 607	—	47,654	3,389	267	1,444	0	49,626	847	0	15,607
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	733	2,219	608	—	1,737	806	—	140	151	4,200	8,114
Pentanes Plus	94	—	0	—	0	-23	—	0	2	115	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	639	2,219	608	—	1,737	829	—	140	149	4,085	8,101
Ethane/Ethylene	169	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	169	0
Propane/Propylene	312	1,483	529	—	1,698	663	—	0	19	3,340	5,593
Normal Butane/Butylene	113	796	79	—	39	199	—	16	130	682	2,044
Isobutane/Isobutylene	45	-60	0	—	0	-33	—	124	0	-106	464
Other Liquids	-2,647	—	10,590	—	161	-1,074	—	9,370	122	-314	18,313
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	1,864	—	81	—	0	-206	—	2,109	42	0	2,350
Unfinished Oils	—	—	615	—	-2	-646	—	1,682	0	-423	8,326
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-4,511	—	9,894	—	163	-195	—	5,661	80	0	7,568
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-27	—	-82	0	109	69
Finished Petroleum Products	4,734	59,273	24,967	—	80,498	-846	—	—	1,685	168,633	140,830
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,734	30,137	14,362	—	47,394	-4,288	—	—	299	100,616	51,636
Reformulated	—	17,771	7,332	—	8,855	-2,637	—	—	(s)	36,595	19,947
Oxygenated	2,233	0	0	—	0	-4	—	—	0	2,237	61
Other	2,501	12,366	7,030	—	38,539	-1,647	—	—	299	61,784	31,628
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	0	0	—	68	-15	—	—	0	83	126
Jet Fuel	—	3,172	966	—	12,535	-228	—	—	3	16,898	8,726
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	1	-1	0
Kerosene-Type	—	3,172	966	—	12,535	-228	—	—	2	16,899	8,726
Kerosene	—	284	40	—	16	453	—	—	67	-180	2,977
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	14,157	5,169	—	18,900	3,849	—	—	4	34,373	56,508
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	6,963	2,211	—	13,219	-175	—	—	1	22,567	20,894
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	7,194	2,958	—	5,681	4,024	—	—	3	11,806	35,614
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,688	2,878	—	286	-504	—	—	458	5,898	12,034
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	507	10	—	-60	23	—	—	0	434	519
Special Naphthas	—	74	161	—	67	-3	—	—	222	83	101
Lubricants	—	573	90	—	593	-91	—	—	170	1,177	1,948
Waxes	—	11	59	—	0	13	—	—	29	28	241
Petroleum Coke	—	1,541	0	—	0	-61	—	—	427	1,175	132
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,933	1,232	—	699	52	—	—	2	5,810	5,743
Still Gas	—	2,161	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	2,161	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	35	0	—	0	-46	—	—	4	77	139
Total	3,427	61,492	83,819	3,389	82,663	330	0	59,136	2,805	172,519	182,864

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

^f Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 2002
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks ^f
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 4,186	—	316,799	6,832	2,255	2,037	0	326,210	1,825	0	15,607
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,803	12,290	7,161	—	19,168	515	—	797	377	41,733	8,114
Pentanes Plus	582	—	0	—	0	-8	—	0	5	585	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,221	12,290	7,161	—	19,168	523	—	797	373	41,147	8,101
Ethane/Ethylene	1,121	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	1,121	0
Propane/Propylene	2,106	10,917	5,816	—	18,731	-282	—	0	137	37,715	5,593
Normal Butane/Butylene	716	2,185	815	—	479	567	—	151	235	3,242	2,044
Isobutane/Isobutylene	278	-812	530	—	-42	238	—	646	0	-930	464
Other Liquids	-4,963	—	78,010	—	1,096	-941	—	77,074	1,890	-3,880	18,313
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	14,342	—	1,806	—	0	-199	—	15,152	1,195	0	2,350
Unfinished Oils	—	—	14,997	—	128	-452	—	20,171	0	-4,594	8,326
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-19,305	—	61,207	—	968	-282	—	42,457	695	0	7,568
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-8	—	-706	0	714	69
Finished Petroleum Products	20,551	409,267	190,700	—	564,589	-10,779	—	—	9,903	1,185,984	140,830
Finished Motor Gasoline	20,551	218,610	96,304	—	327,770	923	—	—	1,169	661,143	51,636
Reformulated	—	133,129	45,474	—	65,854	716	—	—	1	243,740	19,947
Oxygenated	12,462	-2	0	—	0	8	—	—	0	12,452	61
Other	8,089	85,483	50,830	—	261,916	199	—	—	1,168	404,951	31,628
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	37	0	—	557	-31	—	—	0	625	126
Jet Fuel	—	17,315	9,210	—	87,894	-1,487	—	—	167	115,739	8,726
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	149	-149	0
Kerosene-Type	—	17,315	9,210	—	87,894	-1,487	—	—	18	115,888	8,726
Kerosene	—	2,519	561	—	465	-280	—	—	399	3,426	2,977
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	97,964	44,521	—	139,785	-5,547	—	—	1,378	286,439	56,508
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	47,070	15,957	—	89,441	-1,399	—	—	201	153,666	20,894
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	50,894	28,564	—	50,344	-4,148	—	—	1,177	132,773	35,614
Residual Fuel Oil	—	19,920	29,758	—	1,005	-5,720	—	—	3,000	53,403	12,034
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	3,225	2,099	—	-592	82	—	—	0	4,650	519
Special Naphthas	—	342	2,385	—	502	-14	—	—	462	2,781	101
Lubricants	—	3,537	636	—	4,037	-266	—	—	1,031	7,445	1,948
Waxes	—	119	318	—	0	92	—	—	174	171	241
Petroleum Coke	—	11,008	0	—	0	-212	—	—	2,068	9,152	132
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	20,617	4,908	—	3,166	1,816	—	—	30	26,845	5,743
Still Gas	—	13,790	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	13,790	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	264	0	—	0	-135	—	—	24	375	139
Total	24,577	421,557	592,670	6,832	587,108	-9,168	0	404,081	13,995	1,223,836	182,864

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

^f Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 2002

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 20	—	1,537	109	9	47	0	1,601	27	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	24	72	20	—	56	26	—	5	5	135
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	-1	—	0	(s)	4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	21	72	20	—	56	27	—	5	5	132
Ethane/Ethylene	5	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	5
Propane/Propylene	10	48	17	—	55	21	—	0	1	108
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	26	3	—	1	6	—	1	4	22
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-2	0	—	0	-1	—	4	0	-3
Other Liquids	-85	—	342	—	5	-35	—	302	4	-10
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	60	—	3	—	0	-7	—	68	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	20	—	(s)	-21	—	54	0	-14
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-146	—	319	—	5	-6	—	183	3	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-1	—	-3	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	153	1,912	805	—	2,597	-27	—	—	54	5,440
Finished Motor Gasoline	153	972	463	—	1,529	-138	—	—	10	3,246
Reformulated	—	573	237	—	286	-85	—	—	(s)	1,180
Oxygenated	72	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	72
Other	81	399	227	—	1,243	-53	—	—	10	1,993
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	0	0	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	102	31	—	404	-7	—	—	(s)	545
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	102	31	—	404	-7	—	—	(s)	545
Kerosene	—	9	1	—	1	15	—	—	2	-6
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	457	167	—	610	124	—	—	(s)	1,109
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	225	71	—	426	-6	—	—	(s)	728
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	232	95	—	183	130	—	—	(s)	381
Residual Fuel Oil	—	87	93	—	9	-16	—	—	15	190
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	16	(s)	—	-2	1	—	—	0	14
Special Naphthas	—	2	5	—	2	(s)	—	—	7	3
Lubricants	—	18	3	—	19	-3	—	—	5	38
Waxes	—	(s)	2	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	1
Petroleum Coke	—	50	0	—	0	-2	—	—	14	38
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	127	40	—	23	2	—	—	(s)	187
Still Gas	—	70	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	70
Miscellaneous Products	—	1	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	2
Total	111	1,984	2,704	109	2,667	11	0	1,908	90	5,565

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 2002
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 20	—	1,494	32	11	10	0	1,539	9	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	23	58	34	—	90	2	—	4	2	197
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	20	58	34	—	90	2	—	4	2	194
Ethane/Ethylene	5	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	5
Propane/Propylene	10	51	27	—	88	-1	—	0	1	178
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	10	4	—	2	3	—	1	1	15
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-4	3	—	(s)	1	—	3	0	-4
Other Liquids	-23	—	368	—	5	-4	—	364	9	-18
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	68	—	9	—	0	-1	—	71	6	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	71	—	1	-2	—	95	0	-22
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-91	—	289	—	5	-1	—	200	3	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	-3	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	97	1,931	900	—	2,663	-51	—	—	47	5,594
Finished Motor Gasoline	97	1,031	454	—	1,546	4	—	—	6	3,119
Reformulated	—	628	215	—	311	3	—	—	(s)	1,150
Oxygenated	59	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	59
Other	38	403	240	—	1,235	1	—	—	6	1,910
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	82	43	—	415	-7	—	—	1	546
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	1	-1
Kerosene-Type	—	82	43	—	415	-7	—	—	(s)	547
Kerosene	—	12	3	—	2	-1	—	—	2	16
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	462	210	—	659	-26	—	—	7	1,351
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	222	75	—	422	-7	—	—	1	725
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	240	135	—	237	-20	—	—	6	626
Residual Fuel Oil	—	94	140	—	5	-27	—	—	14	252
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	15	10	—	-3	(s)	—	—	0	22
Special Naphthas	—	2	11	—	2	(s)	—	—	2	13
Lubricants	—	17	3	—	19	-1	—	—	5	35
Waxes	—	1	2	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	1
Petroleum Coke	—	52	0	—	0	-1	—	—	10	43
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	97	23	—	15	9	—	—	(s)	127
Still Gas	—	65	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	65
Miscellaneous Products	—	1	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	2
Total	116	1,988	2,796	32	2,769	-43	0	1,906	66	5,773

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 2002

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 13,972	—	24,077	1,464	64,324	-1,869	0	105,564	142	0	61,318
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,021	5,173	3,252	—	566	4,563	—	2,532	143	10,774	39,867
Pentanes Plus	1,356	—	7	—	558	24	—	1,364	19	514	2,317
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,665	5,173	3,245	—	8	4,539	—	1,168	124	10,260	37,550
Ethane/Ethylene	2,883	0	13	—	-793	843	—	0	0	1,260	3,835
Propane/Propylene	3,143	3,553	3,031	—	222	1,315	—	0	82	8,552	21,759
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,078	1,729	180	—	86	2,386	—	59	42	586	10,121
Isobutane/Isobutylene	561	-109	21	—	493	-5	—	1,109	0	-138	1,835
Other Liquids	-3,907	—	0	—	4,171	-510	—	1,465	17	-708	27,965
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,055	—	0	—	0	-125	—	1,168	12	0	3,580
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	15	-187	—	910	0	-708	12,114
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-4,961	—	0	—	4,156	-206	—	-605	6	0	12,248
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	8	—	-8	0	0	23
Finished Petroleum Products	6,971	109,487	339	—	29,653	-2,221	—	—	207	148,464	97,965
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,971	57,534	55	—	18,333	1,845	—	—	3	81,045	41,851
Reformulated	—	10,207	0	—	772	-261	—	—	0	11,240	1,196
Oxygenated	20,095	1,081	0	—	0	-37	—	—	(s)	21,213	284
Other	-13,124	46,246	55	—	17,561	2,143	—	—	3	48,592	40,371
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	157	4	—	34	-48	—	—	0	243	342
Jet Fuel	—	6,924	0	—	3,325	-187	—	—	(s)	10,436	7,744
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	-34	—	—	(s)	34	37
Kerosene-Type	—	6,924	0	—	3,325	-153	—	—	0	10,402	7,707
Kerosene	—	140	0	—	-16	34	—	—	1	89	685
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	25,949	80	—	7,311	-1,620	—	—	4	34,956	29,927
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	20,356	62	—	6,089	-535	—	—	4	27,038	22,472
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	5,593	18	—	1,222	-1,085	—	—	0	7,918	7,455
Residual Fuel Oil	—	1,790	19	—	-282	88	—	—	12	1,427	1,716
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	668	41	—	94	33	—	—	0	770	288
Special Naphthas	—	614	60	—	50	36	—	—	(s)	688	326
Lubricants	—	451	64	—	336	71	—	—	73	707	1,320
Waxes	—	116	9	—	0	11	—	—	27	87	77
Petroleum Coke	—	4,246	0	—	0	-499	—	—	21	4,724	1,350
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	6,088	7	—	468	-2,009	—	—	65	8,507	12,067
Still Gas	—	4,418	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,418	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	392	0	—	0	24	—	—	(s)	368	272
Total	26,057	114,660	27,668	1,464	98,714	-37	0	109,561	509	158,530	227,115

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 2002
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 95,661	—	186,004	4,107	393,689	-7,518	0	686,630	349	0	61,318
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	64,230	27,865	23,770	—	-253	1,513	—	20,712	1,383	92,004	39,867
Pentanes Plus	8,566	—	139	—	2,851	432	—	8,360	83	2,681	2,317
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	55,664	27,865	23,631	—	-3,104	1,081	—	12,352	1,300	89,323	37,550
Ethane/Ethylene	22,774	0	80	—	-10,251	830	—	0	0	11,773	3,835
Propane/Propylene	22,046	24,044	21,803	—	2,883	-3,970	—	0	601	74,145	21,759
Normal Butane/Butylene	6,716	4,444	1,693	—	792	3,834	—	5,151	699	3,961	10,121
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,128	-623	55	—	3,472	387	—	7,201	0	-556	1,835
Other Liquids	-27,683	—	5	—	24,306	713	—	2,548	181	-6,814	27,965
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	8,306	—	5	—	0	966	—	7,187	158	0	3,580
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	693	-1,108	—	8,629	0	-6,828	12,114
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-35,989	—	0	—	23,613	850	—	-13,249	23	0	12,248
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	5	—	-19	0	14	23
Finished Petroleum Products	47,205	717,753	2,560	—	184,586	804	—	—	2,001	949,299	97,965
Finished Motor Gasoline	47,205	378,526	334	—	108,056	2,443	—	—	13	531,666	41,851
Reformulated	—	62,619	0	—	7,036	-489	—	—	1	70,143	1,196
Oxygenated	112,162	7,744	0	—	0	11	—	—	(s)	119,894	284
Other	-64,956	308,163	334	—	101,020	2,921	—	—	12	341,628	40,371
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	864	13	—	502	43	—	—	0	1,336	342
Jet Fuel	—	46,005	0	—	21,961	88	—	—	1	67,877	7,744
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	-22	—	—	1	21	37
Kerosene-Type	—	46,005	0	—	21,961	110	—	—	(s)	67,856	7,707
Kerosene	—	1,693	0	—	-142	-596	—	—	54	2,093	685
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	172,584	729	—	50,130	-2,905	—	—	72	226,276	29,927
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	134,429	561	—	42,845	-1,951	—	—	72	179,714	22,472
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	38,155	168	—	7,285	-954	—	—	0	46,562	7,455
Residual Fuel Oil	—	11,879	91	—	-2,311	-275	—	—	186	9,748	1,716
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	4,168	299	—	728	-81	—	—	0	5,276	288
Special Naphthas	—	3,581	410	—	399	11	—	—	5	4,374	326
Lubricants	—	3,157	386	—	2,373	-839	—	—	777	5,978	1,320
Waxes	—	748	64	—	0	18	—	—	187	607	77
Petroleum Coke	—	28,573	4	—	0	-429	—	—	467	28,539	1,350
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	35,882	225	—	2,890	3,276	—	—	238	35,483	12,067
Still Gas	—	27,486	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	27,486	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,607	5	—	0	50	—	—	1	2,561	272
Total	179,414	745,618	212,339	4,107	602,328	-4,488	0	709,890	3,915	1,034,489	227,115

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 2002
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 451	—	777	47	2,075	-60	0	3,405	5	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	291	167	105	—	18	147	—	82	5	348
Pentanes Plus	44	—	(s)	—	18	1	—	44	1	17
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	247	167	105	—	(s)	146	—	38	4	331
Ethane/Ethylene	93	0	(s)	—	-26	27	—	0	0	41
Propane/Propylene	101	115	98	—	7	42	—	0	3	276
Normal Butane/Butylene	35	56	6	—	3	77	—	2	1	19
Isobutane/Isobutylene	18	-4	1	—	16	(s)	—	36	0	-4
Other Liquids	-126	—	0	—	135	-16	—	47	1	-23
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	34	—	0	—	0	-4	—	38	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	(s)	-6	—	29	0	-23
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-160	—	0	—	134	-7	—	-20	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	225	3,532	11	—	957	-72	—	—	7	4,789
Finished Motor Gasoline	225	1,856	2	—	591	60	—	—	(s)	2,614
Reformulated	—	329	0	—	25	-8	—	—	0	363
Oxygenated	648	35	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	684
Other	-423	1,492	2	—	566	69	—	—	(s)	1,567
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	5	(s)	—	1	-2	—	—	0	8
Jet Fuel	—	223	0	—	107	-6	—	—	(s)	337
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	1
Kerosene-Type	—	223	0	—	107	-5	—	—	0	336
Kerosene	—	5	0	—	-1	1	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	837	3	—	236	-52	—	—	(s)	1,128
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	657	2	—	196	-17	—	—	(s)	872
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	180	1	—	39	-35	—	—	0	255
Residual Fuel Oil	—	58	1	—	-9	3	—	—	(s)	46
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	22	1	—	3	1	—	—	0	25
Special Naphthas	—	20	2	—	2	1	—	—	(s)	22
Lubricants	—	15	2	—	11	2	—	—	2	23
Waxes	—	4	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	3
Petroleum Coke	—	137	0	—	0	-16	—	—	1	152
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	196	(s)	—	15	-65	—	—	2	274
Still Gas	—	143	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	143
Miscellaneous Products	—	13	0	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	12
Total	841	3,699	893	47	3,184	-1	0	3,534	16	5,114

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 2002

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 451	—	877	19	1,857	-35	0	3,239	2	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	303	131	112	—	-1	7	—	98	7	434
Pentanes Plus	40	—	1	—	13	2	—	39	(s)	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	263	131	111	—	-15	5	—	58	6	421
Ethane/Ethylene	107	0	(s)	—	-48	4	—	0	0	56
Propane/Propylene	104	113	103	—	14	-19	—	0	3	350
Normal Butane/Butylene	32	21	8	—	4	18	—	24	3	19
Isobutane/Isobutylene	19	-3	(s)	—	16	2	—	34	0	-3
Other Liquids	-131	—	(s)	—	115	3	—	12	1	-32
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	39	—	(s)	—	0	5	—	34	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	3	-5	—	41	0	-32
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-170	—	0	—	111	4	—	-62	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	223	3,386	12	—	871	4	—	—	9	4,478
Finished Motor Gasoline	223	1,786	2	—	510	12	—	—	(s)	2,508
Reformulated	—	295	0	—	33	-2	—	—	(s)	331
Oxygenated	529	37	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	566
Other	-306	1,454	2	—	477	14	—	—	(s)	1,611
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	(s)	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	217	0	—	104	(s)	—	—	(s)	320
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	217	0	—	104	1	—	—	(s)	320
Kerosene	—	8	0	—	-1	-3	—	—	(s)	10
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	814	3	—	236	-14	—	—	(s)	1,067
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	634	3	—	202	-9	—	—	(s)	848
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	180	1	—	34	-5	—	—	0	220
Residual Fuel Oil	—	56	(s)	—	-11	-1	—	—	1	46
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	20	1	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	25
Special Naphthas	—	17	2	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	21
Lubricants	—	15	2	—	11	-4	—	—	4	28
Waxes	—	4	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	3
Petroleum Coke	—	135	(s)	—	0	-2	—	—	2	135
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	169	1	—	14	15	—	—	1	167
Still Gas	—	130	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	130
Miscellaneous Products	—	12	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	12
Total	846	3,517	1,002	19	2,841	-21	0	3,349	18	4,880

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 2002
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 102,504	—	168,199	3,591	-62,021	-10,173	0	222,445	1	0	735,793
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	39,052	17,005	293	—	3,276	4,750	—	8,700	509	45,667	90,770
Pentanes Plus	6,243	—	0	—	15	169	—	5,134	0	955	6,698
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	32,809	17,005	293	—	3,261	4,581	—	3,566	509	44,712	84,072
Ethane/Ethylene	14,641	940	0	—	3,368	-1,146	—	0	0	20,095	25,326
Propane/Propylene	11,282	11,346	78	—	-356	3,422	—	0	363	18,565	33,837
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,182	4,219	63	—	386	2,338	—	1,169	146	3,197	20,574
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,704	500	152	—	-137	-33	—	2,397	0	2,855	4,335
Other Liquids	3,852	—	11,717	—	-4,332	1,606	—	11,008	1,361	-2,738	68,339
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	4,207	—	0	—	0	-730	—	4,099	838	0	5,408
Unfinished Oils	—	—	9,482	—	-13	968	—	11,239	0	-2,738	44,619
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-355	—	2,235	—	-4,319	1,367	—	-4,329	523	0	18,285
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-1	0	0	27
Finished Petroleum Products	523	241,476	9,665	—	-115,669	-688	—	—	14,553	122,129	127,274
Finished Motor Gasoline	523	113,246	702	—	-69,400	-1,114	—	—	3,244	42,940	46,117
Reformulated	—	19,958	311	—	-10,834	945	—	—	0	8,490	10,662
Oxygenated	1,675	33	0	—	0	0	—	—	3	1,704	0
Other	-1,152	93,255	391	—	-58,566	-2,059	—	—	3,241	32,746	35,455
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	350	0	—	-114	-31	—	—	0	267	472
Jet Fuel	—	23,756	0	—	-17,268	4	—	—	66	6,418	13,432
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	23,756	0	—	-17,268	4	—	—	66	6,418	13,432
Kerosene	—	874	0	—	0	-13	—	—	3	884	638
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	49,194	0	—	-26,697	-121	—	—	718	21,900	32,435
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	35,094	0	—	-19,763	-349	—	—	206	15,474	21,689
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	14,100	0	—	-6,934	228	—	—	512	6,426	10,746
Residual Fuel Oil	—	8,100	1,395	—	-4	278	—	—	3,564	5,649	13,216
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	11,647	7,017	—	-34	152	—	—	0	18,478	3,174
Special Naphthas	—	776	50	—	-117	-268	—	—	22	955	1,305
Lubricants	—	3,811	0	—	-868	-4	—	—	593	2,354	6,612
Waxes	—	366	7	—	0	10	—	—	36	327	566
Petroleum Coke	—	13,208	445	—	0	562	—	—	6,278	6,813	4,168
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	4,614	41	—	-1,167	-103	—	—	30	3,561	4,717
Still Gas	—	10,385	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	10,385	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,149	8	—	0	-40	—	—	1	1,196	422
Total	145,931	258,481	189,874	3,591	-178,746	-4,505	0	242,153	16,425	165,058	1,022,176

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 2002
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 706,142	—	1,183,811	25,343	-378,991	26,389	0	1,509,848	69	0	735,793
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	268,884	98,238	6,082	—	17,897	15,349	—	49,650	6,280	319,822	90,770
Pentanes Plus	39,564	—	1,802	—	887	1,782	—	25,113	0	15,358	6,698
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	229,320	98,238	4,280	—	17,010	13,567	—	24,537	6,280	304,464	84,072
Ethane/Ethylene	106,124	5,072	0	—	27,759	4,121	—	0	0	134,834	25,326
Propane/Propylene	77,197	73,270	342	—	-11,895	2,632	—	0	5,391	130,891	33,837
Normal Butane/Butylene	14,044	18,030	2,381	—	2,214	6,220	—	9,826	889	19,734	20,574
Isobutane/Isobutylene	31,955	1,866	1,557	—	-1,068	594	—	14,711	0	19,005	4,335
Other Liquids	30,699	—	65,677	—	-30,252	4,809	—	62,412	7,917	-9,014	68,339
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	29,583	—	56	—	0	400	—	25,301	3,938	0	5,408
Unfinished Oils	—	—	58,571	—	-821	2,204	—	64,560	0	-9,014	44,619
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1,116	—	7,050	—	-29,431	2,212	—	-27,456	3,979	0	18,285
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-7	—	7	0	0	27
Finished Petroleum Products	-181	1,633,371	57,398	—	-783,290	-858	—	—	109,975	798,181	127,274
Finished Motor Gasoline	-181	757,999	3,883	—	-457,411	1,364	—	—	20,693	282,234	46,117
Reformulated	—	136,382	546	—	-78,068	-1,459	—	—	1,824	58,495	10,662
Oxygenated	9,347	521	0	—	0	-1	—	—	6	9,863	0
Other	-9,528	621,096	3,337	—	-379,343	2,824	—	—	18,863	213,875	35,455
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2,185	0	—	-1,125	-21	—	—	0	1,081	472
Jet Fuel	—	161,843	0	—	-119,014	83	—	—	2,647	40,099	13,432
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	-1	—	—	981	-980	0
Kerosene-Type	—	161,843	0	—	-119,014	84	—	—	1,666	41,079	13,432
Kerosene	—	6,167	0	—	-288	-34	—	—	748	5,165	638
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	350,043	59	—	-193,279	-547	—	—	14,412	142,958	32,435
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	253,082	0	—	-135,450	-112	—	—	8,144	109,600	21,689
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	96,961	59	—	-57,829	-435	—	—	6,268	33,358	10,746
Residual Fuel Oil	—	54,911	6,115	—	1,306	-2,431	—	—	21,501	43,262	13,216
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	71,668	44,306	—	-136	296	—	—	0	115,542	3,174
Special Naphthas	—	6,734	642	—	-901	-244	—	—	320	6,399	1,305
Lubricants	—	25,873	292	—	-6,386	-623	—	—	4,519	15,883	6,612
Waxes	—	2,353	65	—	0	171	—	—	246	2,001	566
Petroleum Coke	—	91,056	1,705	—	0	592	—	—	44,622	47,547	4,168
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	27,032	302	—	-6,056	594	—	—	263	20,421	4,717
Still Gas	—	67,006	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	67,006	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	8,501	29	—	0	-58	—	—	5	8,583	422
Total	1,005,544	1,731,609	1,312,968	25,343	-1,174,636	45,689	0	1,621,910	124,241	1,108,989	1,022,176

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 2002

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 3,307	—	5,426	116	-2,001	-328	0	7,176	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,260	549	9	—	106	153	—	281	16	1,473
Pentanes Plus	201	—	0	—	(s)	5	—	166	0	31
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,058	549	9	—	105	148	—	115	16	1,442
Ethane/Ethylene	472	30	0	—	109	-37	—	0	0	648
Propane/Propylene	364	366	3	—	-11	110	—	0	12	599
Normal Butane/Butylene	70	136	2	—	12	75	—	38	5	103
Isobutane/Isobutylene	152	16	5	—	-4	-1	—	77	0	92
Other Liquids	124	—	378	—	-140	52	—	355	44	-88
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	136	—	0	—	0	-24	—	132	27	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	306	—	(s)	31	—	363	0	-88
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-11	—	72	—	-139	44	—	-140	17	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	17	7,790	312	—	-3,731	-22	—	—	469	3,940
Finished Motor Gasoline	17	3,653	23	—	-2,239	-36	—	—	105	1,385
Reformulated	—	644	10	—	-349	30	—	—	0	274
Oxygenated	54	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	55
Other	-37	3,008	13	—	-1,889	-66	—	—	105	1,056
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	11	0	—	-4	-1	—	—	0	9
Jet Fuel	—	766	0	—	-557	(s)	—	—	2	207
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	766	0	—	-557	(s)	—	—	2	207
Kerosene	—	28	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	29
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,587	0	—	-861	-4	—	—	23	706
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	1,132	0	—	-638	-11	—	—	7	499
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	455	0	—	-224	7	—	—	17	207
Residual Fuel Oil	—	261	45	—	(s)	9	—	—	115	182
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	376	226	—	-1	5	—	—	0	596
Special Naphthas	—	25	2	—	-4	-9	—	—	1	31
Lubricants	—	123	0	—	-28	(s)	—	—	19	76
Waxes	—	12	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	11
Petroleum Coke	—	426	14	—	0	18	—	—	203	220
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	149	1	—	-38	-3	—	—	1	115
Still Gas	—	335	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	335
Miscellaneous Products	—	37	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	39
Total	4,707	8,338	6,125	116	-5,766	-145	0	7,811	530	5,324

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 2002

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 3,331	—	5,584	120	-1,788	124	0	7,122	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,268	463	29	—	84	72	—	234	30	1,509
Pentanes Plus	187	—	9	—	4	8	—	118	0	72
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,082	463	20	—	80	64	—	116	30	1,436
Ethane/Ethylene	501	24	0	—	131	19	—	0	0	636
Propane/Propylene	364	346	2	—	-56	12	—	0	25	617
Normal Butane/Butylene	66	85	11	—	10	29	—	46	4	93
Isobutane/Isobutylene	151	9	7	—	-5	3	—	69	0	90
Other Liquids	145	—	310	—	-143	23	—	294	37	-43
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	140	—	(s)	—	0	2	—	119	19	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	276	—	-4	10	—	305	0	-43
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	5	—	33	—	-139	10	—	-130	19	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-1	7,705	271	—	-3,695	-4	—	—	519	3,765
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1	3,575	18	—	-2,158	6	—	—	98	1,331
Reformulated	—	643	3	—	-368	-7	—	—	9	276
Oxygenated	44	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	47
Other	-45	2,930	16	—	-1,789	13	—	—	89	1,009
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	10	0	—	-5	(s)	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	763	0	—	-561	(s)	—	—	12	189
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	5	-5
Kerosene-Type	—	763	0	—	-561	(s)	—	—	8	194
Kerosene	—	29	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	4	24
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,651	(s)	—	-912	-3	—	—	68	674
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	1,194	0	—	-639	-1	—	—	38	517
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	457	(s)	—	-273	-2	—	—	30	157
Residual Fuel Oil	—	259	29	—	6	-11	—	—	101	204
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	338	209	—	-1	1	—	—	0	545
Special Naphthas	—	32	3	—	-4	-1	—	—	2	30
Lubricants	—	122	1	—	-30	-3	—	—	21	75
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	1	9
Petroleum Coke	—	430	8	—	0	3	—	—	210	224
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	128	1	—	-29	3	—	—	1	96
Still Gas	—	316	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	316
Miscellaneous Products	—	40	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	40
Total	4,743	8,168	6,193	120	-5,541	216	0	7,651	586	5,231

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
July 2002**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 8,295	—	10,447	797	-2,570	216	0	16,725	28	0	13,743
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	6,533	228	186	—	-5,579	-34	—	405	22	975	2,080
Pentanes Plus	974	—	82	—	-573	-75	—	135	1	422	219
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,559	228	104	—	-5,006	41	—	270	22	552	1,861
Ethane/Ethylene	2,733	0	0	—	-2,575	11	—	0	0	147	513
Propane/Propylene	1,790	257	50	—	-1,564	26	—	0	12	495	700
Normal Butane/Butylene	718	74	54	—	-511	-27	—	100	10	252	411
Isobutane/Isobutylene	318	-103	0	—	-356	31	—	170	0	-342	237
Other Liquids	343	—	0	—	0	-610	—	1,109	(s)	-156	4,243
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	76	—	0	—	0	-3	—	79	(s)	0	174
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-273	—	429	0	-156	2,550
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	267	—	0	—	0	-334	—	601	0	0	1,519
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-155	18,594	272	—	1,831	-975	—	—	16	21,501	11,023
Finished Motor Gasoline	-155	9,371	10	—	490	46	—	—	0	9,670	4,839
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	1,116	341	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1,457	0
Other	-1,272	9,030	10	—	490	46	—	—	0	8,212	4,839
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	20	10	—	12	1	—	—	0	41	24
Jet Fuel	—	752	1	—	1,247	-72	—	—	0	2,072	716
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	752	1	—	1,247	-72	—	—	0	2,072	716
Kerosene	—	-19	0	—	0	-28	—	—	0	9	106
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	5,054	183	—	82	-174	—	—	0	5,493	3,092
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	4,250	175	—	110	-101	—	—	0	4,636	2,707
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	804	8	—	-28	-73	—	—	0	857	385
Residual Fuel Oil	—	318	0	—	0	-42	—	—	2	358	389
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	24	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	24	0
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	4
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	12	-12	0
Waxes	—	71	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	72	10
Petroleum Coke	—	543	0	—	0	1	—	—	1	541	25
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,700	68	—	0	-712	—	—	1	2,479	1,798
Still Gas	—	696	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	696	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	64	0	—	0	6	—	—	0	58	20
Total	15,015	18,822	10,905	797	-6,318	-1,403	0	18,239	66	22,320	31,089

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

^E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 2002
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 59,240	—	63,343	2,369	-16,953	-123	0	108,055	66	0	13,743
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	45,231	1,453	2,036	—	-36,812	167	—	3,056	160	8,525	2,080
Pentanes Plus	6,478	—	527	—	-3,738	2	—	1,004	27	2,234	219
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	38,753	1,453	1,509	—	-33,074	165	—	2,052	133	6,291	1,861
Ethane/Ethylene	18,364	0	0	—	-17,508	50	—	0	0	806	513
Propane/Propylene	12,944	1,827	1,118	—	-9,719	70	—	0	62	6,038	700
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,149	-7	391	—	-3,485	-10	—	1,051	71	936	411
Isobutane/Isobutylene	2,296	-367	0	—	-2,362	55	—	1,001	0	-1,489	237
Other Liquids	2,369	—	0	—	0	-537	—	3,899	4	-997	4,243
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	802	—	0	—	0	-15	—	813	4	0	174
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	147	—	850	0	-997	2,550
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1,567	—	0	—	0	-669	—	2,236	0	0	1,519
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-944	117,451	1,680	—	10,001	-797	—	—	144	128,841	11,023
Finished Motor Gasoline	-944	58,616	79	—	1,881	-321	—	—	(s)	59,953	4,839
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	6,231	3,715	0	—	0	-51	—	—	0	9,997	0
Other	-7,175	54,901	79	—	1,881	-270	—	—	(s)	49,956	4,839
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	83	95	—	66	-12	—	—	0	256	24
Jet Fuel	—	5,180	8	—	7,688	-146	—	—	0	13,022	716
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	5,180	8	—	7,688	-146	—	—	0	13,022	716
Kerosene	—	241	0	—	-35	25	—	—	0	181	106
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	32,360	1,172	—	401	-315	—	—	0	34,248	3,092
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	26,548	1,094	—	552	-352	—	—	0	28,546	2,707
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	5,812	78	—	-151	37	—	—	0	5,702	385
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,365	0	—	0	-220	—	—	8	2,577	389
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	133	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	133	0
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	4
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	105	-105	0
Waxes	—	585	0	—	0	3	—	—	(s)	582	10
Petroleum Coke	—	3,595	0	—	0	-9	—	—	24	3,580	25
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	9,618	326	—	0	203	—	—	6	9,735	1,798
Still Gas	—	4,263	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,263	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	412	0	—	0	-5	—	—	(s)	417	20
Total	105,896	118,904	67,059	2,369	-43,764	-1,290	0	115,010	375	136,369	31,089

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 2002

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 268	—	337	26	-83	7	0	540	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	211	7	6	—	-180	-1	—	13	1	31
Pentanes Plus	31	—	3	—	-18	-2	—	4	(s)	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	179	7	3	—	-161	1	—	9	1	18
Ethane/Ethylene	88	0	0	—	-83	(s)	—	0	0	5
Propane/Propylene	58	8	2	—	-50	1	—	0	(s)	16
Normal Butane/Butylene	23	2	2	—	-16	-1	—	3	(s)	8
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-3	0	—	-11	1	—	5	0	-11
Other Liquids	11	—	0	—	0	-20	—	36	(s)	-5
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	3	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-9	—	14	0	-5
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	9	—	0	—	0	-11	—	19	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-5	600	9	—	59	-31	—	—	1	694
Finished Motor Gasoline	-5	302	(s)	—	16	1	—	—	0	312
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	36	11	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	47
Other	-41	291	(s)	—	16	1	—	—	0	265
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	24	(s)	—	40	-2	—	—	0	67
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	24	(s)	—	40	-2	—	—	0	67
Kerosene	—	-1	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	163	6	—	3	-6	—	—	0	177
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	137	6	—	4	-3	—	—	0	150
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	26	(s)	—	-1	-2	—	—	0	28
Residual Fuel Oil	—	10	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	12
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Petroleum Coke	—	18	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	17
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	55	2	—	0	-23	—	—	(s)	80
Still Gas	—	22	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	22
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	484	607	352	26	-204	-45	0	588	2	720

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 2002

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 279	—	299	11	-80	-1	0	510	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	213	7	10	—	-174	1	—	14	1	40
Pentanes Plus	31	—	2	—	-18	(s)	—	5	(s)	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	183	7	7	—	-156	1	—	10	1	30
Ethane/Ethylene	87	0	0	—	-83	(s)	—	0	0	4
Propane/Propylene	61	9	5	—	-46	(s)	—	0	(s)	28
Normal Butane/Butylene	24	(s)	2	—	-16	(s)	—	5	(s)	4
Isobutane/Isobutylene	11	-2	0	—	-11	(s)	—	5	0	-7
Other Liquids	11	—	0	—	0	-3	—	18	(s)	-5
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	4	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	4	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	4	0	-5
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	7	—	0	—	0	-3	—	11	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-4	554	8	—	47	-4	—	—	1	608
Finished Motor Gasoline	-4	276	(s)	—	9	-2	—	—	(s)	283
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	29	18	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	47
Other	-34	259	(s)	—	9	-1	—	—	(s)	236
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	24	(s)	—	36	-1	—	—	0	61
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	24	(s)	—	36	-1	—	—	0	61
Kerosene	—	1	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	153	6	—	2	-1	—	—	0	162
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	125	5	—	3	-2	—	—	0	135
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	27	(s)	—	-1	(s)	—	—	0	27
Residual Fuel Oil	—	11	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	12
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	—	17	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	17
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	45	2	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	46
Still Gas	—	20	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Total	500	561	316	11	-206	-6	0	543	2	643

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 2002
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 53,585	—	28,938	514	0	-1,057	0	84,093	1	0	55,549
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,946	2,931	6	—	0	1,025	—	1,799	204	1,855	5,137
Pentanes Plus	999	—	0	—	0	17	—	643	0	339	80
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	947	2,931	6	—	0	1,008	—	1,156	204	1,516	5,057
Ethane/Ethylene	4	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	4	1
Propane/Propylene	368	1,723	6	—	0	455	—	0	192	1,450	2,325
Normal Butane/Butylene	135	1,111	0	—	0	654	—	722	12	-142	2,344
Isobutane/Isobutylene	440	97	0	—	0	-101	—	434	0	204	387
Other Liquids	3,035	—	4,072	—	0	163	—	7,138	253	-447	31,929
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,462	—	2,320	—	0	407	—	4,270	105	0	3,117
Unfinished Oils	—	—	961	—	0	55	—	1,353	0	-447	19,834
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	573	—	791	—	0	-299	—	1,515	148	0	8,978
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-294	95,357	4,837	—	3,687	2,417	—	—	5,746	95,424	54,103
Finished Motor Gasoline	-294	46,933	845	—	3,183	1,312	—	—	674	48,682	21,333
Reformulated	—	33,537	319	—	1,207	739	—	—	2	34,322	12,644
Oxygenated	2,791	73	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	2,864	0
Other	-3,085	13,323	526	—	1,976	573	—	—	672	11,496	8,689
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	118	0	—	0	-71	—	—	0	189	419
Jet Fuel	—	14,021	1,522	—	161	-302	—	—	1	16,005	8,100
Naphtha-Type	—	4	0	—	0	-1	—	—	1	4	20
Kerosene-Type	—	14,017	1,522	—	161	-301	—	—	0	16,001	8,080
Kerosene	—	136	0	—	0	-8	—	—	584	-440	90
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	16,174	256	—	404	552	—	—	651	15,631	11,429
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	12,938	181	—	345	566	—	—	444	12,454	9,316
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	3,236	75	—	59	-14	—	—	207	3,177	2,113
Residual Fuel Oil	—	4,602	1,677	—	0	1,021	—	—	1,269	3,989	6,223
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	374	38	—	0	-7	—	—	0	419	280
Special Naphthas	—	41	0	—	0	8	—	—	3	30	37
Lubricants	—	782	0	—	-61	118	—	—	69	534	1,316
Waxes	—	0	16	—	0	0	—	—	18	-2	0
Petroleum Coke	—	5,018	483	—	0	136	—	—	2,412	2,953	2,359
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	2,052	0	—	0	-341	—	—	64	2,329	2,426
Still Gas	—	4,892	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,892	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	214	0	—	0	-1	—	—	2	213	91
Total	58,272	98,288	37,853	514	3,687	2,548	0	93,030	6,204	96,832	146,718

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 2002
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 383,656	—	143,934	9,082	0	-859	0	537,489	42	0	55,549
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	16,675	16,562	860	—	0	-234	—	14,450	1,708	18,173	5,137
Pentanes Plus	8,511	—	0	—	0	-129	—	6,133	(s)	2,507	80
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,164	16,562	860	—	0	-105	—	8,317	1,708	15,666	5,057
Ethane/Ethylene	22	0	0	—	0	1	—	0	0	21	1
Propane/Propylene	2,646	11,494	506	—	0	-249	—	0	1,365	13,530	2,325
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,551	4,489	354	—	0	108	—	5,398	343	1,545	2,344
Isobutane/Isobutylene	2,945	579	0	—	0	35	—	2,919	0	570	387
Other Liquids	17,426	—	27,332	—	4,850	-2,373	—	45,529	1,067	5,385	31,929
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	16,581	—	12,889	—	0	244	—	28,577	649	0	3,117
Unfinished Oils	—	—	11,817	—	0	-1,035	—	7,467	0	5,385	19,834
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	844	—	2,626	—	4,850	-1,581	—	9,484	417	0	8,978
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-1	—	1	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	713	616,340	22,093	—	24,114	-2,740	—	—	46,519	619,481	54,103
Finished Motor Gasoline	713	307,284	4,367	—	19,704	19	—	—	2,051	329,998	21,333
Reformulated	—	226,244	1,362	—	5,178	212	—	—	29	232,543	12,644
Oxygenated	15,578	4,177	0	—	0	0	—	—	125	19,630	0
Other	-14,865	76,863	3,005	—	14,526	-193	—	—	1,897	77,825	8,689
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	484	3	—	0	-80	—	—	0	567	419
Jet Fuel	—	87,219	11,090	—	1,471	-1,752	—	—	3	101,529	8,100
Naphtha-Type	—	34	0	—	0	-2	—	—	3	33	20
Kerosene-Type	—	87,185	11,090	—	1,471	-1,750	—	—	(s)	101,496	8,080
Kerosene	—	839	0	—	0	-6	—	—	2,795	-1,950	90
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	101,923	621	—	2,963	-1,069	—	—	5,929	100,647	11,429
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	81,637	488	—	2,612	-538	—	—	1,849	83,426	9,316
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	20,286	133	—	351	-531	—	—	4,080	17,221	2,113
Residual Fuel Oil	—	35,857	4,463	—	0	1,180	—	—	9,647	29,493	6,223
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	2,274	213	—	0	63	—	—	0	2,424	280
Special Naphthas	—	343	663	—	0	9	—	—	2,476	-1,479	37
Lubricants	—	3,929	36	—	-24	-831	—	—	558	4,214	1,316
Waxes	—	-4	136	—	0	-3	—	—	91	44	0
Petroleum Coke	—	33,113	483	—	0	-213	—	—	22,613	11,196	2,359
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	11,698	18	—	0	224	—	—	339	11,153	2,426
Still Gas	—	29,938	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	29,938	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,443	0	—	0	-281	—	—	17	1,707	91
Total	418,470	632,902	194,219	9,082	28,964	-6,206	0	597,468	49,336	643,039	146,718

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

^E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 2002
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 1,729	—	933	17	0	-34	0	2,713	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	63	95	(s)	—	0	33	—	58	7	60
Pentanes Plus	32	—	0	—	0	1	—	21	0	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	31	95	(s)	—	0	33	—	37	7	49
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	12	56	(s)	—	0	15	—	0	6	47
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	36	0	—	0	21	—	23	(s)	-5
Isobutane/Isobutylene	14	3	0	—	0	-3	—	14	0	7
Other Liquids	98	—	131	—	0	5	—	230	8	-14
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	79	—	75	—	0	13	—	138	3	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	31	—	0	2	—	44	0	-14
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	18	—	26	—	0	-10	—	49	5	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-9	3,076	156	—	119	78	—	—	185	3,078
Finished Motor Gasoline	-9	1,514	27	—	103	42	—	—	22	1,570
Reformulated	—	1,082	10	—	39	24	—	—	(s)	1,107
Oxygenated	90	2	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	92
Other	-100	430	17	—	64	18	—	—	22	371
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	0	—	0	-2	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	452	49	—	5	-10	—	—	(s)	516
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	452	49	—	5	-10	—	—	0	516
Kerosene	—	4	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	19	-14
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	522	8	—	13	18	—	—	21	504
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	417	6	—	11	18	—	—	14	402
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	104	2	—	2	(s)	—	—	7	102
Residual Fuel Oil	—	148	54	—	0	33	—	—	41	129
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	12	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	14
Special Naphthas	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Lubricants	—	25	0	—	-2	4	—	—	2	17
Waxes	—	0	1	—	0	0	—	—	1	(s)
Petroleum Coke	—	162	16	—	0	4	—	—	78	95
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	66	0	—	0	-11	—	—	2	75
Still Gas	—	158	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	158
Miscellaneous Products	—	7	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	7
Total	1,880	3,171	1,221	17	119	82	0	3,001	200	3,124

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 2002

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 1,810	—	679	43	0	-4	0	2,535	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	79	78	4	—	0	-1	—	68	8	86
Pentanes Plus	40	—	0	—	0	-1	—	29	(s)	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	39	78	4	—	0	(s)	—	39	8	74
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	12	54	2	—	0	-1	—	0	6	64
Normal Butane/Butylene	12	21	2	—	0	1	—	25	2	7
Isobutane/Isobutylene	14	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	14	0	3
Other Liquids	82	—	129	—	23	-11	—	215	5	25
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	78	—	61	—	0	1	—	135	3	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	56	—	0	-5	—	35	0	25
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	4	—	12	—	23	-7	—	45	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	3	2,907	104	—	114	-13	—	—	219	2,922
Finished Motor Gasoline	3	1,449	21	—	93	(s)	—	—	10	1,557
Reformulated	—	1,067	6	—	24	1	—	—	(s)	1,097
Oxygenated	73	20	0	—	0	0	—	—	1	93
Other	-70	363	14	—	69	-1	—	—	9	367
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	411	52	—	7	-8	—	—	(s)	479
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	411	52	—	7	-8	—	—	(s)	479
Kerosene	—	4	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	13	-9
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	481	3	—	14	-5	—	—	28	475
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	385	2	—	12	-3	—	—	9	394
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	96	1	—	2	-3	—	—	19	81
Residual Fuel Oil	—	169	21	—	0	6	—	—	46	139
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	11	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	11
Special Naphthas	—	2	3	—	0	(s)	—	—	12	-7
Lubricants	—	19	(s)	—	(s)	-4	—	—	3	20
Waxes	—	(s)	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Petroleum Coke	—	156	2	—	0	-1	—	—	107	53
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	55	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	2	53
Still Gas	—	141	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	141
Miscellaneous Products	—	7	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	8
Total	1,974	2,985	916	43	137	-29	0	2,818	233	3,033

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	May 2002		January-May 2002	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 606	E 20	E 3,015	E 20
Florida	305	10	1,592	11
New York	E 14	E (s)	E 68	E (s)
Pennsylvania	E 153	E 5	E 707	E 5
Virginia	E 1	E (s)	E 4	E (s)
West Virginia	E 122	E 4	E 596	E 4
Adjustment ^a	12	(s)	50	(s)
PAD District II	E 14,093	E 455	E 68,352	E 453
Illinois	E 1,021	E 33	E 4,916	E 33
Indiana	E 162	E 5	E 802	E 5
Kansas	E 2,691	E 87	E 12,958	E 86
Kentucky	244	8	927	6
Michigan	E 809	E 26	E 3,682	E 24
Missouri	E 3	E (s)	E 22	E (s)
Nebraska	E 247	E 8	E 1,211	E 8
North Dakota	2,599	84	E 12,776	E 85
Ohio	E 497	E 16	E 2,600	E 17
Oklahoma	5,811	187	E 27,795	E 184
South Dakota	98	3	496	3
Tennessee	E 20	E 1	E 108	E 1
Adjustment ^a	-111	-4	60	(s)
PAD District III	E 103,887	E 3,351	E 503,698	E 3,336
Alabama	735	24	E 3,725	E 25
Arkansas	E 645	E 21	E 3,116	E 21
Louisiana ^b	E 8,629	E 278	E 42,622	E 282
Mississippi	1,574	51	E 7,680	E 51
New Mexico	5,347	172	E 27,567	E 183
Texas ^b	E 35,713	E 1,152	E 175,131	E 1,160
Federal Offshore PAD District III	E 50,804	E 1,639	E 243,285	E 1,611
Adjustment ^a	441	14	573	4
PAD District IV	E 8,661	E 279	E 42,728	E 283
Colorado	E 1,305	E 42	E 6,481	E 43
Montana	E 1,402	E 45	E 6,618	E 44
Utah	E 1,284	E 41	E 6,278	E 42
Wyoming	4,678	151	E 23,229	E 154
Adjustment ^a	-9	(s)	122	1
PAD District V	E 55,898	E 1,803	E 275,519	E 1,825
Alaska ^b	E 31,065	E 1,002	E 154,406	E 1,023
South Alaska	1,009	33	4,908	33
North Slope	30,056	970	149,498	990
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	0	0	0	0
Arizona	6	(s)	24	(s)
California ^b	22,113	713	107,666	713
Nevada	48	2	236	2
Federal Offshore PAD District V	2,300	74	12,584	83
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	367	12	602	4
U.S. Total^b	E 183,146	E 5,908	E 893,313	E 5,916

^a These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

^b Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 8,780; California: State -1,371; Louisiana: State - E1,044; Texas: State - 124; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E64,423.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

NA = Not Available.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, July 2002
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	67	666	733	1,671	367	6,983	9,021
Pentanes Plus	7	87	94	115	93	1,148	1,356
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	60	579	639	1,556	274	5,835	7,665
Ethane	19	150	169	673	0	2,210	2,883
Propane	22	290	312	576	170	2,397	3,143
Normal Butane	19	94	113	187	104	787	1,078
Isobutane	0	45	45	120	0	441	561
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	11	67	78	133	48	2,540	2,721
Pentanes Plus	0	13	13	25	19	477	521
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	11	54	65	108	29	2,063	2,200
Ethane	0	0	0	17	0	254	271
Propane	7	16	23	56	16	1,397	1,469
Normal Butane	4	36	40	16	13	279	308
Isobutane	0	2	2	19	0	133	152

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	17,585	3,843	10,750	316	6,558	39,052	6,533	1,946	57,285
Pentanes Plus	3,009	648	1,690	101	795	6,243	974	999	9,666
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	14,576	3,195	9,060	215	5,763	32,809	5,559	947	47,619
Ethane	6,515	1,538	3,574	3	3,011	14,641	2,733	4	20,430
Propane	5,007	1,048	3,342	106	1,779	11,282	1,790	368	16,895
Normal Butane	1,933	-1,498	1,110	68	569	2,182	718	135	4,226
Isobutane	1,121	2,107	1,034	38	404	4,704	318	440	6,068
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	247	3,222	1,551	27	62	5,109	316	126	8,350
Pentanes Plus	80	405	589	8	17	1,099	56	18	1,707
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	167	2,817	962	19	45	4,010	260	108	6,643
Ethane	20	675	0	0	0	695	71	1	1,038
Propane	48	565	104	12	31	760	92	64	2,408
Normal Butane	83	1,086	667	4	2	1,842	55	40	2,285
Isobutane	16	491	191	3	12	713	42	3	912

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
July 2002**

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	46,784	2,842	49,626	71,172	12,114	22,278	105,564
Natural Gas Liquids	140	0	140	1,295	144	1,093	2,532
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	498	80	786	1,364
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	140	0	140	797	64	307	1,168
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	16	0	16	54	0	5	59
Isobutane	124	0	124	743	64	302	1,109
Other Liquids	9,417	-47	9,370	256	900	309	1,465
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,109	0	2,109	870	196	102	1,168
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	32	4	21	57
Oxygenates	W	W	2,109	838	192	81	1,111
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	983
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	2,047	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	1,724	-42	1,682	1,054	57	-201	910
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	5,666	-5	5,661	-1,660	647	408	-605
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-82	0	-82	-8	0	0	-8
Total Input to Refineries	56,341	2,795	59,136	72,723	13,158	23,680	109,561
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,482	92	1,573	2,305	389	724	3,418
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,621	94	1,715	2,382	426	782	3,591
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	91.4	97.9	91.8	96.7	91.2	92.6	95.2
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	566	19	586	849	129	212	1,191
Catalytic Hydrocracking	38	0	38	138	0	5	143
Delayed and Fluid Coking	80	0	80	196	47	78	320
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.83	1.57	0.88	1.28	2.32	0.76	1.29
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	29.86	32.59	30.02	33.09	27.64	35.24	32.92
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,621	94	1,715	2,382	426	782	3,591
Operating	1,541	94	1,635	2,220	426	782	3,428
Idle	80	0	80	163	0	0	163
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
July 2002 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	17,204	108,630	89,326	4,725	2,560	222,445	16,725	84,093	478,453
Natural Gas Liquids	1,146	4,955	2,140	169	290	8,700	405	1,799	13,576
Pentanes Plus	645	3,233	962	140	154	5,134	135	643	7,276
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	501	1,722	1,178	29	136	3,566	270	1,156	6,300
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	449	271	449	0	0	1,169	100	722	2,066
Isobutane	52	1,451	729	29	136	2,397	170	434	4,234
Other Liquids	291	10,038	1,002	-241	-82	11,008	1,109	7,138	30,090
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	135	2,706	1,241	0	17	4,099	79	4,270	11,725
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	134	306	480	0	0	920	30	905	1,912
Oxygenates	1	2,400	761	W	W	3,179	49	3,365	9,813
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1,310
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
MTBE	W	2,322	W	W	W	3,078	W	3,034	8,287
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	216
Unfinished Oils (net)	270	9,994	1,061	-190	104	11,239	429	1,353	15,613
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-116	-2,662	-1,297	-51	-203	-4,329	601	1,515	2,843
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	2	0	-3	0	0	-1	0	0	-91
Total Input to Refineries	18,641	123,623	92,468	4,653	2,768	242,153	18,239	93,030	522,119
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	557	3,489	2,893	153	82	7,174	546	2,951	15,662
Operable Capacity (daily average)	589	3,831	3,060	206	96	7,781	576	3,131	16,794
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	94.7	91.1	94.5	74.6	85.6	92.2	94.7	94.2	93.3
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	177	1,471	1,047	20	27	2,743	150	783	5,452
Catalytic Hydrocracking	52	302	256	0	0	610	4	503	1,299
Delayed and Fluid Coking	5	572	430	0	0	1,006	41	526	1,973
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.74	1.78	1.68	2.06	0.53	1.65	1.44	1.17	1.40
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	37.83	28.05	29.46	27.17	39.40	29.49	32.99	26.85	29.94
Operable Capacity (daily average)	589	3,831	3,060	206	96	7,781	576	3,131	16,794
Operating	589	3,831	3,030	156	96	7,701	576	3,094	16,434
Idle	0	0	30	50	0	80	0	37	360
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,055	31,055

^a Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

^b Represents gross input divided by operable calendar day capacity.

^c See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
July 2002**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	2,180	39	2,219	3,820	462	891	5,173
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,480	3	1,483	2,598	275	680	3,553
Propane	W	W	W	1,775	W	W	2,559
Propylene	W	W	W	823	W	W	994
Normal Butane/Butylene	750	46	796	1,229	203	297	1,729
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-50	-10	-60	-7	-16	-86	-109
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	29,104	1,033	30,137	38,303	6,779	12,452	57,534
Reformulated	17,771	0	17,771	8,228	1,343	636	10,207
Oxygenated	0	0	0	95	825	161	1,081
Other	11,333	1,033	12,366	29,980	4,611	11,655	46,246
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	32	97	28	157
Jet Fuel	3,158	14	3,172	5,049	833	1,042	6,924
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	3,158	14	3,172	5,049	833	1,042	6,924
Commercial	3,158	13	3,171	4,845	781	788	6,414
Military	0	1	1	204	52	254	510
Kerosene	244	40	284	189	0	-49	140
Distillate Fuel Oil	13,448	709	14,157	15,720	3,360	6,869	25,949
0.05 percent sulfur and under	6,355	608	6,963	12,024	3,006	5,326	20,356
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	7,093	101	7,194	3,696	354	1,543	5,593
Residual Fuel Oil	2,665	23	2,688	1,323	287	180	1,790
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	993	7	1,000	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,279	16	1,295	236	0	0	236
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	393	0	393	1,087	287	180	1,554
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	507	0	507	695	0	0	695
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	-88	0	61	-27
Special Naphthas	47	27	74	598	0	16	614
Lubricants	369	204	573	189	0	262	451
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	369	204	573	189	0	262	451
Waxes	0	11	11	57	0	59	116
Petroleum Coke	1,513	28	1,541	2,867	584	795	4,246
Marketable	571	0	571	1,734	410	629	2,773
Catalyst	942	28	970	1,133	174	166	1,473
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,324	609	3,933	4,084	1,159	845	6,088
Still Gas	2,090	71	2,161	2,852	603	963	4,418
Miscellaneous Products	29	6	35	288	88	16	392
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	29	6	35	288	88	16	392
Total	58,678	2,814	61,492	75,978	14,252	24,430	114,660
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-2,337	-19	-2,356	-3,255	-1,094	-750	-5,099

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
July 2002 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,343	9,395	6,117	72	78	17,005	228	2,931	27,556
Ethane/Ethylene	0	776	164	0	0	940	0	0	940
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	747
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	193
Propane/Propylene	770	5,961	4,505	54	56	11,346	257	1,723	18,362
Propane	W	2,847	2,296	W	W	5,712	W	W	11,205
Propylene	W	3,114	2,209	W	W	5,634	W	W	7,157
Normal Butane/Butylene	539	2,428	1,212	18	22	4,219	74	1,111	7,929
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6,799
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1,130
Isobutane/Isobutylene	34	230	236	0	0	500	-103	97	325
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	192
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	133
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,865	58,236	42,479	1,116	1,550	113,246	9,371	46,933	257,221
Reformulated	572	15,819	3,567	0	0	19,958	0	33,537	81,473
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	33	33	341	73	1,528
Other	9,293	42,417	38,912	1,116	1,517	93,255	9,030	13,323	174,220
Finished Aviation Gasoline	172	78	100	0	0	350	20	118	645
Jet Fuel	1,512	11,139	10,876	33	196	23,756	752	14,021	48,625
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Kerosene-Type	1,512	11,139	10,876	33	196	23,756	752	14,017	48,621
Commercial	1,245	9,221	9,963	0	0	20,429	622	12,828	43,464
Military	267	1,918	913	33	196	3,327	130	1,189	5,157
Kerosene	-10	786	81	17	0	874	-19	136	1,415
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,130	23,622	19,510	1,243	689	49,194	5,054	16,174	110,528
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,296	19,945	10,847	345	661	35,094	4,250	12,938	79,601
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	834	3,677	8,663	898	28	14,100	804	3,236	30,927
Residual Fuel Oil	159	4,659	3,188	83	11	8,100	318	4,602	17,498
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	101	2	643	0	0	746	44	199	1,989
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	585	388	49	11	1,033	35	1,816	4,415
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	58	4,072	2,157	34	0	6,321	239	2,587	11,094
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	70	5,841	1,058	0	-6	6,963	0	103	8,268
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	135	2,019	2,530	0	0	4,684	24	271	4,952
Special Naphthas	155	348	117	156	0	776	0	41	1,505
Lubricants	W	1,916	W	W	W	3,811	0	782	5,617
Naphthenic	W	252	W	W	W	785	0	235	1,020
Paraffinic	W	1,664	W	W	W	3,026	0	547	4,597
Waxes	0	191	161	14	0	366	71	0	564
Petroleum Coke	265	7,508	5,377	23	35	13,208	543	5,018	24,556
Marketable	28	5,279	4,187	0	0	9,494	327	3,805	16,970
Catalyst	237	2,229	1,190	23	35	3,714	216	1,213	7,586
Asphalt and Road Oil	723	1,411	1,075	1,249	156	4,614	1,700	2,052	18,387
Still Gas	791	5,524	3,861	129	80	10,385	696	4,892	22,552
Miscellaneous Products	23	532	594	0	0	1,149	64	214	1,854
Fuel Use	0	0	190	0	0	190	0	0	190
Nonfuel Use	23	532	404	0	0	959	64	214	1,664
Total	19,369	133,205	98,410	4,708	2,789	258,481	18,822	98,288	551,743
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-728	-9,582	-5,942	-55	-21	-16,328	-583	-5,258	-29,624

^a Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
July 2002**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	14,221	435	14,656	10,011	2,137	2,295	14,443
Petroleum Products	52,188	2,028	54,216	35,880	7,512	11,909	55,301
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	60	44	261	365
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,353	17	2,370	2,751	712	1,864	5,327
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	406	13	419	1,075	27	636	1,738
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,487	2	1,489	1,466	623	1,034	3,123
Isobutane/Isobutylene	460	2	462	210	62	194	466
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,458	1	1,459	532	147	7	686
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	28	0	0	28
Oxygenates	W	W	1,459	504	147	7	658
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	631
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,114	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	7,876	450	8,326	8,198	619	3,297	12,114
Naphthas and Lighter	1,926	220	2,146	2,255	130	1,272	3,657
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	1,783	0	1,783	1,787	130	313	2,230
Heavy Gas Oils	2,837	214	3,051	2,503	288	814	3,605
Residuum	1,330	16	1,346	1,653	71	898	2,622
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	7,327	13	7,340	7,014	1,069	1,302	9,385
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	69	0	69	23	0	0	23
Finished Motor Gasoline	11,158	229	11,387	5,043	1,066	1,403	7,512
Reformulated	7,784	0	7,784	195	0	0	195
Oxygenated	0	3	3	0	94	0	94
Other	3,374	226	3,600	4,848	972	1,403	7,223
Finished Aviation Gasoline	48	0	48	9	57	18	84
Jet Fuel	1,527	25	1,552	2,082	72	485	2,639
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,527	25	1,552	2,082	72	485	2,639
Kerosene	306	27	333	262	16	68	346
Distillate Fuel Oil	12,024	129	12,153	4,976	1,148	1,692	7,816
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,596	86	2,682	3,236	724	1,052	5,012
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	9,428	43	9,471	1,740	424	640	2,804
Residual Fuel Oil	5,354	19	5,373	1,134	206	104	1,444
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	802	9	811	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	3,668	10	3,678	210	0	0	210
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	884	0	884	924	206	104	1,234
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	519	0	519	219	0	2	221
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	67	0	0	67
Special Naphthas	65	16	81	312	0	14	326
Lubricants	530	275	805	48	0	210	258
Waxes	0	241	241	26	0	51	77
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	132	0	132	382	890	78	1,350
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,439	575	2,014	2,620	1,452	1,051	5,123
Miscellaneous Products	3	11	14	122	14	2	138
Total Stocks, All Oils	66,409	2,463	68,872	45,891	9,649	14,204	69,744

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
July 2002 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	882	26,616	20,705	822	247	49,272	2,015	24,498	104,884
Petroleum Products	11,109	68,217	52,440	4,318	1,262	137,346	10,835	59,403	317,101
Pentanes Plus	190	87	147	16	13	453	15	0	833
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,480	890	6,540	10	71	10,991	418	1,348	20,454
Ethane/Ethylene	208	0	0	0	0	208	0	0	208
Propane/Propylene	1,816	63	588	3	2	2,472	113	175	4,917
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,121	603	5,377	3	25	7,129	198	902	12,841
Isobutane/Isobutylene	335	224	575	4	44	1,182	107	271	2,488
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	57	1,575	410	0	19	2,061	68	1,891	6,165
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	33
Oxygenates	57	1,575	409	W	W	2,060	68	1,887	6,132
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	885
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	724
MTBE	W	1,141	W	W	W	1,534	W	1,792	4,467
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	56
Unfinished Oils	2,362	23,292	17,656	858	451	44,619	2,550	19,834	87,443
Naphthas and Lighter	801	7,032	3,793	434	200	12,260	512	3,784	22,359
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	204	4,408	3,068	274	72	8,026	490	3,930	16,459
Heavy Gas Oils	676	8,440	7,967	128	179	17,390	1,147	9,000	34,193
Residuum	681	3,412	2,828	22	0	6,943	401	3,120	14,432
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,246	8,902	5,573	88	161	15,970	1,519	7,949	42,163
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	4	0	23	0	0	27	0	0	119
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,321	9,192	6,060	211	190	16,974	2,443	10,166	48,482
Reformulated	103	2,947	417	0	0	3,467	0	6,066	17,512
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97
Other	1,218	6,245	5,643	211	190	13,507	2,443	4,100	30,873
Finished Aviation Gasoline	91	209	145	0	0	445	17	258	852
Jet Fuel	449	3,182	2,179	30	33	5,873	403	4,003	14,470
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
Kerosene-Type	449	3,182	2,179	30	33	5,873	403	3,996	14,463
Kerosene	13	249	145	30	6	443	76	75	1,273
Distillate Fuel Oil	916	9,082	4,618	482	130	15,228	1,618	5,082	41,897
0.05 percent sulfur and under	560	6,413	2,513	191	66	9,743	1,342	4,101	22,880
Greater then 0.05 percent sulfur	356	2,669	2,105	291	64	5,485	276	981	19,017
Residual Fuel Oil	110	3,142	1,985	253	11	5,501	389	3,502	16,209
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	74	0	170	0	0	244	15	613	1,683
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	176	161	203	11	551	175	1,360	5,974
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	36	2,966	1,654	50	0	4,706	199	1,529	8,552
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	9	1,506	252	0	20	1,787	0	107	2,634
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	115	897	375	0	0	1,387	0	173	1,627
Special Naphthas	129	906	69	119	0	1,223	4	37	1,671
Lubricants	12	2,483	2,301	733	0	5,529	0	927	7,519
Waxes	0	205	210	151	0	566	10	0	894
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	0	1,493	2,675	0	0	4,168	25	2,359	8,034
Asphalt and Road Oil	577	768	908	1,337	157	3,747	1,279	1,662	13,825
Miscellaneous Products	28	157	169	0	0	354	1	30	537
Total Stocks, All Oils	11,991	94,833	73,145	5,140	1,509	186,618	12,850	83,901	421,985

^a Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,^a
July 2002**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.5	1.4	4.3	5.3	3.8	4.0	4.9
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	43.7	37.1	43.3	52.3	47.6	49.1	51.1
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	6.5	0.5	6.2	7.0	6.8	4.7	6.5
Kerosene	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	27.7	25.3	27.6	21.8	27.6	31.1	24.4
Residual Fuel Oil	5.5	0.8	5.2	1.8	2.4	0.8	1.7
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Special Naphthas	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.6
Lubricants	0.8	7.3	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.4
Waxes	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.1	1.0	3.0	4.0	4.8	3.6	4.0
Asphalt and Road Oil	6.9	21.8	7.7	5.7	9.5	3.8	5.7
Still Gas	4.3	2.5	4.2	3.9	5.0	4.4	4.1
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.8	-0.7	-4.6	-4.5	-9.0	-3.4	-4.8

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	7.7	7.9	6.8	1.6	2.9	7.3	1.3	3.4	5.6
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	49.8	44.9	44.7	22.0	54.3	44.8	48.3	46.1	46.4
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8.7	9.4	12.0	0.7	7.4	10.2	4.4	16.4	9.8
Kerosene	-0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.6	19.9	21.6	27.4	25.9	21.1	29.5	18.9	22.4
Residual Fuel Oil	0.9	3.9	3.5	1.8	0.4	3.5	1.9	5.4	3.5
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.4	4.9	1.2	0.0	-0.2	3.0	0.0	0.1	1.7
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.8	1.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.3	1.0
Special Naphthas	0.9	0.3	0.1	3.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Lubricants	0.2	1.6	1.4	12.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.9	1.1
Waxes	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1
Petroleum Coke	1.5	6.3	5.9	0.5	1.3	5.7	3.2	5.9	5.0
Asphalt and Road Oil	4.1	1.2	1.2	27.5	5.9	2.0	9.9	2.4	3.7
Still Gas	4.5	4.7	4.3	2.8	3.0	4.4	4.1	5.7	4.6
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.2	-8.1	-6.6	-1.2	-0.8	-7.0	-3.4	-6.2	-6.0

^a Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

^b Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.

^c Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.

^d Represents the difference between input and production.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 28 and 29.

**Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry,
July 2002**
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	173	434	2,271	2,878
Florida	0	0	316	316
Georgia	0	0	297	297
Maine	157	0	94	251
Maryland	0	102	220	322
Massachusetts	16	330	0	346
New Jersey	0	0	887	887
New York	0	1	31	32
North Carolina	0	0	101	101
Pennsylvania	0	0	324	324
Vermont	0	1	1	2
PAD District II	0	19	0	19
Minnesota	0	3	0	3
North Dakota	0	16	0	16
PAD District III	146	199	1,050	1,395
Louisiana	0	0	421	421
Texas	146	199	629	974
PAD District V	1,306	0	371	1,677
California	969	0	371	1,340
Washington	337	0	0	337
U.S. Total	1,625	652	3,692	5,969

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
July 2002**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	47,654	41,682	153,109	7,932	28,938	279,315	9,010
Natural Gas Liquids	608	3,252	293	186	6	4,345	140
Pentanes Plus	0	7	0	82	0	89	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	608	3,245	293	104	6	4,256	137
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethylene	0	13	0	0	0	13	(s)
Propane	529	2,798	78	50	6	3,461	112
Propylene	0	233	0	0	0	233	8
Normal Butane	79	180	63	54	0	376	12
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	21	152	0	0	173	6
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	10,590	0	11,717	0	4,072	26,379	851
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	81	0	0	0	2,320	2,401	77
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	81	0	0	0	2,320	2,401	77
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	13	13	(s)
MTBE	81	0	0	0	2,307	2,388	77
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	615	0	9,482	0	961	11,058	357
Naphthas and Lighter	0	0	1,078	0	0	1,078	35
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	615	0	4,467	0	0	5,082	164
Residuum	0	0	3,937	0	961	4,898	158
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	9,894	0	2,235	0	791	12,920	417
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	24,967	339	9,665	272	4,837	40,080	1,293
Finished Motor Gasoline	14,362	55	702	10	845	15,974	515
Reformulated	7,332	0	311	0	319	7,962	257
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	7,030	55	391	10	526	8,012	258
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	4	0	10	0	14	(s)
Jet Fuel	966	0	0	1	1,522	2,489	80
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	966	0	0	1	1,522	2,489	80
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	122	0	0	0	1,298	1,420	46
Other	844	0	0	1	224	1,069	34
Kerosene	40	0	0	0	0	40	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,169	80	0	183	256	5,688	183
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	13	13	(s)
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	13	13	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,169	80	0	183	243	5,675	183
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,211	62	0	175	168	2,616	84
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	2,958	18	0	8	75	3,059	99
Residual Fuel Oil	2,878	19	1,395	0	1,677	5,969	193
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,878	19	1,395	0	1,677	5,969	193
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	173	0	146	0	1,306	1,625	52
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	434	19	199	0	0	652	21
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	2,271	0	1,050	0	371	3,692	119
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	10	40	3,081	0	38	3,169	102
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	1	3,936	0	0	3,937	127
Special Naphthas	161	60	50	0	0	271	9
Lubricants	90	64	0	0	0	154	5
Waxes	59	9	7	0	16	91	3
Petroleum Coke	0	0	445	0	483	928	30
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,232	7	41	68	0	1,348	43
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	8	0	0	8	(s)
Total	83,819	45,273	174,784	8,390	37,853	350,119	11,294

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January-July 2002**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	316,799	300,220	1,085,538	47,400	143,934	1,893,891	8,933
Natural Gas Liquids	7,161	23,770	6,082	2,036	860	39,909	188
Pentanes Plus	0	139	1,802	527	0	2,468	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,161	23,631	4,280	1,509	860	37,441	177
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethylene	0	80	0	0	0	80	(s)
Propane	5,816	20,195	342	1,118	506	27,977	132
Propylene	0	1,608	0	0	0	1,608	8
Normal Butane	815	1,693	2,381	391	354	5,634	27
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	530	55	1,557	0	0	2,142	10
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	78,010	5	65,677	0	27,332	171,024	807
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,806	5	56	0	12,889	14,756	70
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	1,806	5	56	0	12,889	14,756	70
Fuel Ethanol	0	5	0	0	148	153	1
MTBE	1,644	0	0	0	12,741	14,385	68
Other Oxygenates ^c	162	0	56	0	0	218	1
Unfinished Oils ^a	14,997	0	58,571	0	11,817	85,385	403
Naphthas and Lighter	928	0	6,922	0	0	7,850	37
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	3,108	3,108	15
Heavy Gas Oils	13,520	0	33,549	0	0	47,069	222
Residuum	549	0	18,100	0	8,709	27,358	129
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	61,207	0	7,050	0	2,626	70,883	334
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	190,700	2,560	57,398	1,680	22,093	274,431	1,294
Finished Motor Gasoline	96,304	334	3,883	79	4,367	104,967	495
Reformulated	45,474	0	546	0	1,362	47,382	224
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	50,830	334	3,337	79	3,005	57,585	272
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	13	0	95	3	111	1
Jet Fuel	9,210	0	0	8	11,090	20,308	96
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	9,210	0	0	8	11,090	20,308	96
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	4,104	0	0	0	8,041	12,145	57
Other	5,106	0	0	8	3,049	8,163	39
Kerosene	561	0	0	0	0	561	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	44,521	729	59	1,172	621	47,102	222
Bonded Ship Bunkers	957	0	0	0	190	1,147	5
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	170	170	1
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	957	0	0	0	20	977	5
Other	43,564	729	59	1,172	431	45,955	217
0.05 percent sulfur and under	15,957	561	0	1,094	318	17,930	85
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	27,607	168	59	78	113	28,025	132
Residual Fuel Oil	29,758	91	6,115	0	4,463	40,427	191
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	29,758	91	6,115	0	4,463	40,427	191
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	4,275	0	909	0	2,826	8,010	38
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	6,393	77	2,120	0	0	8,590	41
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	19,090	14	3,086	0	1,637	23,827	112
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	2,099	297	12,682	0	213	15,291	72
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	2	31,624	0	0	31,626	149
Special Naphthas	2,385	410	642	0	663	4,100	19
Lubricants	636	386	292	0	36	1,350	6
Waxes	318	64	65	0	136	583	3
Petroleum Coke	0	4	1,705	0	483	2,192	10
Asphalt and Road Oil	4,908	225	302	326	18	5,779	27
Miscellaneous Products	0	5	29	0	0	34	(s)
Total	592,670	326,555	1,214,695	51,116	194,219	2,379,255	11,223

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
July 2002
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	59,783	399	1,690	783	74	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	399	1,690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	9,327	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	7,381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	1,098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	41,977	0	0	247	74	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	536	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	58,362	0	2,349	715	2,148	242	421	976	0	0
Indonesia	420	0	362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	16,694	0	695	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	41,248	0	1,292	715	2,148	242	421	976	0	0
Non OPEC	161,170	3,857	7,019	11,422	13,752	2,247	5,267	4,993	40	271
Angola	9,245	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	3,669	0	0	257	584	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	1,334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	758	0	0	320	0	0
Belgium	0	0	1,326	0	676	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	1,829	147	0	127	656	0	0	0	0	82
Brunei	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	41,998	3,564	52	2,095	4,333	91	2,977	1,111	40	139
China, People's Republic of	1,001	0	0	223	24	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	6,181	0	0	0	0	0	0	330	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	2,018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	2,873	0	178	0	0	0	0	93	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	120	610	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	21	0	311	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	6,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	1,053	357	0	0	0	199	0	0
Guatemala	598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	912	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	100	282	284	0	0	0	0	14
Ivory Coast	261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	133	0	1,072	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	346	0	237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	46,970	0	32	48	0	0	0	622	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	64	240	14	0	0	0	0	36
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	747	136	0	125	310	0	0	0
Norway	11,023	146	550	0	81	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1,585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	278	0	0
Peru	347	0	110	0	0	0	0	302	0	0
Portugal	0	0	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	1,180	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	2,442	0	1,162	1,191	0	0	0	313	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	641	448	0	0	606	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	520	83	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	348	100	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	14,597	0	377	547	252	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	0	4,334	514	1,905	673	0	0
Yemen	1,998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,586	0	146	2,065	204	445	0	146	0	0
Total	279,315	4,256	11,058	12,920	15,974	2,489	5,688	5,969	40	271
Persian Gulf^e	59,783	0	0	783	74	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
July 2002 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	2,870	0	0	1,295	7,111	66,894	1,928	229	2,158
Algeria	0	2,870	0	0	0	4,959	4,959	0	160	160
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,327	301	0	301
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	173	173	7,554	238	6	244
Qatar	0	0	0	0	254	254	1,352	35	8	44
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	868	1,189	43,166	1,354	38	1,392
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	536	536	0	17	17
Other OPEC	522	0	0	667	313	8,353	66,715	1,883	269	2,152
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	33	395	815	14	13	26
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	695	17,389	539	22	561
Venezuela	522	0	0	667	280	7,263	48,511	1,331	234	1,565
Non OPEC	2,647	1,067	154	681	1,923	55,340	216,510	5,199	1,785	6,984
Angola	186	0	0	0	0	311	9,556	298	10	308
Argentina	0	0	0	0	199	1,040	4,709	118	34	152
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,334	43	0	43
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	1,078	1,078	0	35	35
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	2,002	2,002	0	65	65
Brazil	42	0	0	0	0	1,054	2,883	59	34	93
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	10	0	10
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	10	0	10
Canada	107	1	154	345	1,178	16,187	58,185	1,355	522	1,877
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	89	336	1,337	32	11	43
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	330	6,511	199	11	210
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,018	65	0	65
Ecuador	175	0	0	0	0	446	3,319	93	14	107
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	730	730	0	24	24
France	0	7	0	0	0	339	339	0	11	11
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,400	206	0	206
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	1,609	1,609	0	52	52
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	598	19	0	19
India	0	0	0	0	0	912	912	0	29	29
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	680	680	0	22	22
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	261	8	0	8
Japan	0	0	0	0	11	11	11	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	38	0	0	0	153	1,396	1,396	0	45	45
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	266	503	849	11	16	27
Mexico	1,637	0	0	0	2	2,341	49,311	1,515	76	1,591
Netherlands	370	170	0	0	0	894	894	0	29	29
Netherlands Antilles	92	0	0	0	0	1,410	1,410	0	45	45
Norway	0	661	0	0	0	1,438	12,461	356	46	402
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,585	51	0	51
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	353	353	0	11	11
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	412	759	11	13	24
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	296	296	0	10	10
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	1,180	1,180	0	38	38
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	2,666	5,108	79	86	165
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,695	1,695	0	55	55
Spain	0	0	0	336	0	939	939	0	30	30
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	443	443	0	14	14
Thailand	0	0	0	0	16	16	16	0	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,254	73	0	73
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	448	448	0	14	14
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,176	15,773	471	38	509
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	7,426	7,426	0	240	240
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,998	64	0	64
Other	0	228	0	0	9	3,243	4,829	51	105	156
Total	3,169	3,937	154	1,348	3,531	70,804	350,119	9,010	2,284	11,294
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	1,295	2,152	61,935	1,928	69	1,998

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d Formerly Zaire.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
July 2002
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	6,326	399	615	247	74	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	399	615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	6,326	0	0	247	74	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	13,395	0	0	423	2,148	242	421	613	0	0
Nigeria	9,166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	4,229	0	0	423	2,148	242	421	613	0	0
Non OPEC	27,933	209	0	9,224	12,140	724	4,748	2,265	40	161
Angola	2,898	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	113	433	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	758	0	0	320	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	676	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	869	0	0	127	656	0	0	0	0	82
Canada	5,335	209	0	2,095	4,250	85	2,533	942	40	43
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,567	0	0	0	0	0	0	330	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	120	348	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	3,611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	235	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	912	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	282	284	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	36
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	125	310	0	0	0
Norway	5,036	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	1,180	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	149	0	0	1,156	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	520	83	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	348	100	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,945	0	0	547	252	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	0	4,015	514	1,905	673	0	0
Other	0	0	0	1,544	204	0	0	0	0	0
Total	47,654	608	615	9,894	14,362	966	5,169	2,878	40	161
Persian Gulf^e	6,326	0	0	247	74	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
July 2002 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	41	1,376	7,702	204	44	248
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,014	1,014	0	33	33
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	41	362	6,688	204	12	216
Other OPEC	0	0	0	626	40	4,513	17,908	432	146	578
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,166	296	0	296
Venezuela	0	0	0	626	40	4,513	8,742	136	146	282
Non OPEC	10	0	90	606	59	30,276	58,209	901	977	1,878
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,898	93	0	93
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	546	546	0	18	18
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	1,078	1,078	0	35	35
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	676	676	0	22	22
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	865	1,734	28	28	56
Canada	10	0	90	270	36	10,603	15,938	172	342	514
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	16	16	16	0	1	1
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	330	1,897	51	11	61
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	760	25	0	25
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	468	468	0	15	15
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,611	116	0	116
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	235	235	0	8	8
India	0	0	0	0	0	912	912	0	29	29
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	566	566	0	18	18
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	261	8	0	8
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,155	70	0	70
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	81	81	0	3	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	435	435	0	14	14
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	81	5,117	162	3	165
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	347	11	0	11
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	1,180	1,180	0	38	38
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	1,156	1,305	5	37	42
Spain	0	0	0	336	0	939	939	0	30	30
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	448	448	0	14	14
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	799	5,744	160	26	185
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	7,107	7,107	0	229	229
Other	0	0	0	0	5	1,753	1,753	0	57	57
Total	10	0	90	1,232	140	36,165	83,819	1,537	1,167	2,704
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	41	362	6,688	204	12	216

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d Formerly Zaire.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
July 2002
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	5,731	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,608	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	2,726	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	1,775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	33,225	3,245	0	0	55	0	80	19	0	60
Brazil	486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	26,092	3,245	0	0	55	0	80	19	0	60
Colombia	1,153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	41,682	3,245	0	0	55	0	80	19	0	60
Persian Gulf^c	5,731	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
July 2002 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,731	185	0	185
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	14	0	14
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	22	0	22
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,608	149	0	149
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,726	88	0	88
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	951	31	0	31
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,775	57	0	57
Non OPEC	40	1	64	7	20	3,591	36,816	1,072	116	1,188
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	486	16	0	16
Canada	40	1	64	7	20	3,591	29,683	842	116	958
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,153	37	0	37
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	339	11	0	11
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	496	16	0	16
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,659	150	0	150
Total	40	1	64	7	20	3,591	45,273	1,345	116	1,460
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,731	185	0	185

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d Formerly Zaire.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
July 2002
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	41,054	0	1,075	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	0	1,075	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	5,855	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	6,199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	29,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	41,571	0	1,625	292	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	6,577	0	695	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	34,994	0	930	292	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	70,484	293	6,782	1,943	702	0	0	1,395	0	50
Angola	3,375	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	792	0	0	144	151	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	1,326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	474	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,158	0	52	0	0	0	0	115	0	36
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,461	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	360	0	178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	21	0	311	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	1,817	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	1,053	0	0	0	0	199	0	0
Guatemala	598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	42,519	0	32	48	0	0	0	622	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	64	195	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	747	136	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	4,220	146	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	2,293	0	1,162	35	0	0	0	313	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	641	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,993	0	377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	936	0	146	521	0	0	0	146	0	0
Total	153,109	293	9,482	2,235	702	0	0	1,395	0	50
Persian Gulf^c	41,054	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
July 2002 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	2,870	0	0	173	4,118	45,172	1,324	133	1,457
Algeria	0	2,870	0	0	0	3,945	3,945	0	127	127
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,855	189	0	189
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	173	173	6,372	200	6	206
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,000	935	0	935
Other OPEC	522	0	0	41	0	2,480	44,051	1,341	80	1,421
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	695	7,272	212	22	235
Venezuela	522	0	0	41	0	1,785	36,779	1,129	58	1,186
Non OPEC	2,559	1,066	0	0	287	15,077	85,561	2,274	486	2,760
Angola	186	0	0	0	0	311	3,686	109	10	119
Argentina	0	0	0	0	199	494	1,286	26	16	41
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,326	1,326	0	43	43
Brazil	42	0	0	0	0	189	663	15	6	21
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	10	0	10
Canada	57	0	0	0	0	260	1,418	37	8	46
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	73	296	296	0	10	10
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,461	112	0	112
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	919	30	0	30
Ecuador	175	0	0	0	0	353	713	12	11	23
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	0	8	8
France	0	7	0	0	0	339	339	0	11	11
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,817	59	0	59
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	1,252	1,252	0	40	40
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	598	19	0	19
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	114	114	0	4	4
Japan	0	0	0	0	9	9	9	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	1,637	0	0	0	2	2,341	44,860	1,372	76	1,447
Netherlands	370	170	0	0	0	799	799	0	26	26
Netherlands Antilles	92	0	0	0	0	975	975	0	31	31
Norway	0	661	0	0	0	1,357	5,577	136	44	180
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	110	110	0	4	4
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	296	296	0	10	10
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	1,510	3,803	74	49	123
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	641	641	0	21	21
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	443	443	0	14	14
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,254	73	0	73
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	377	5,370	161	12	173
Other	0	228	0	0	4	1,045	1,981	30	34	64
Total	3,081	3,936	0	41	460	21,675	174,784	4,939	699	5,638
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	173	173	41,227	1,324	6	1,330

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d Formerly Zaire.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
July 2002
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	7,932	104	0	0	10	1	183	0	0	0
Canada	7,932	104	0	0	10	1	183	0	0	0
Total	7,932	104	0	0	10	1	183	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	6,672	0	0	536	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	3,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	1,098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	2,043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	536	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	670	0	724	0	0	0	0	363	0	0
Indonesia	420	0	362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	250	0	362	0	0	0	0	363	0	0
Non OPEC	21,596	6	237	255	845	1,522	256	1,314	0	0
Angola	2,972	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	1,334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,481	6	0	0	18	5	181	35	0	0
China, People's Republic of	1,001	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	2,513	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	972	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	122	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	133	0	1,072	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	346	0	237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1,585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	278	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	448	0	0	606	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	0	319	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	1,998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	650	0	0	0	0	445	0	0	0	0
Total	28,938	6	961	791	845	1,522	256	1,677	0	0
Persian Gulf^c	6,672	0	0	536	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
July 2002 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	68	92	458	8,390	256	15	271
Canada	0	0	0	68	92	458	8,390	256	15	271
Total	0	0	0	68	92	458	8,390	256	15	271
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	1,081	1,617	8,289	215	52	267
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,025	98	0	98
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	506	16	0	16
Qatar	0	0	0	0	254	254	1,352	35	8	44
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	827	827	2,870	66	27	93
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	536	536	0	17	17
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	273	1,360	2,030	22	44	65
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	33	395	815	14	13	26
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	240	965	1,215	8	31	39
Non OPEC	38	0	0	0	1,465	5,938	27,534	697	192	888
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,972	96	0	96
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,877	93	0	93
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,334	43	0	43
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	10	0	10
Canada	0	0	0	0	1,030	1,275	2,756	48	41	89
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	24	1,025	32	1	33
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	93	2,606	81	3	84
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	0	1	1
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	972	31	0	31
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	122	122	0	4	4
Korea, Republic of	38	0	0	0	153	1,396	1,396	0	45	45
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	266	503	849	11	16	27
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,296	74	0	74
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	(s)	(s)
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,271	41	0	41
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,585	51	0	51
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	353	353	0	11	11
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	302	302	0	10	10
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,054	1,054	0	34	34
Thailand	0	0	0	0	16	16	16	0	1	1
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	319	319	0	10	10
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,998	64	0	64
Other	0	0	0	0	0	445	1,095	21	14	35
Total	38	0	0	0	2,819	8,915	37,853	933	288	1,221

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d Formerly Zaire.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-July 2002
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	492,178	7,303	19,390	2,336	898	1,918	351	735	0	0
Algeria	6,850	7,303	19,021	1,004	27	0	351	735	0	0
Iraq	119,944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	45,039	0	0	0	0	1,460	0	0	0	0
Qatar	1,098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	314,818	0	369	796	871	458	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	4,429	0	0	536	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	368,983	95	13,426	3,620	8,091	2,732	6,500	6,504	0	505
Indonesia	12,636	0	1,098	0	0	0	0	456	0	0
Nigeria	114,559	0	3,019	1,415	0	0	0	1,316	0	101
Venezuela	241,788	95	9,309	2,205	8,091	2,732	6,500	4,732	0	404
Non OPEC	1,032,730	30,043	52,569	64,927	95,978	15,658	40,251	33,188	561	3,595
Angola	69,593	0	1,015	0	0	0	0	1,002	0	251
Argentina	14,680	0	465	1,996	3,398	0	178	670	0	0
Australia	10,394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	303	274	1,230	0	0	2,312	0	0
Belgium	0	0	6,330	2,172	6,097	0	100	0	0	61
Brazil	12,278	147	0	1,088	6,085	0	344	1,162	0	272
Brunei	1,764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	1,114	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	0	0
Canada	291,257	28,698	902	7,834	30,229	289	21,344	5,447	561	1,633
China, People's Republic of	4,000	0	76	410	85	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	49,221	0	777	129	0	450	0	2,263	0	110
Congo (Brazzaville)	5,210	250	0	0	0	0	0	295	0	0
Denmark	610	0	0	50	0	0	0	202	0	0
Ecuador	18,430	0	527	154	0	0	0	847	0	188
Egypt	0	0	379	1,271	1,005	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	508	3,754	867	0	0	0	0	246
Gabon	32,691	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	4,049	2,002	582	0	0	1,679	0	45
Greece	0	0	0	242	241	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	4,567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	2,257	538	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	0
Italy	0	0	746	2,208	3,412	0	0	0	0	65
Ivory Coast	1,061	0	885	0	0	0	0	66	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	311	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	41	464	1,708	5,541	0	0	0	399
Malaysia	1,447	0	2,159	0	0	612	0	0	0	0
Mexico	308,714	0	346	771	0	738	298	1,828	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	647	6,026	2,615	0	0	370	0	141
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	8,092	386	0	2,573	3,163	1,450	0	0
Norway	75,195	835	2,662	150	2,216	77	0	591	0	0
Oman	1,585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	278	0	0
Peru	2,502	0	547	0	0	0	0	890	0	0
Portugal	0	0	296	1,358	1,127	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	2,141	467	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	13,037	0	8,111	8,652	926	0	1,174	741	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,025	1,054	1,728	192	38	1,023	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	2,210	881	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	3,210	0	117	0	0	368	0	0
Syria	0	0	779	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	479	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	14,387	0	143	454	177	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	682	1,656	627	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	79,214	113	1,914	5,740	7,144	5	0	528	0	90
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	3,532	0	18,861	3,616	12,746	7,453	0	94
Yemen	4,091	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	15,209	0	1,344	7,997	3,615	1,254	791	1,029	0	0
Total	1,893,891	37,441	85,385	70,883	104,967	20,308	47,102	40,427	561	4,100
Persian Gulf^e	485,328	0	369	1,332	871	1,918	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-July 2002 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	921	25,225	0	0	7,562	66,639	558,817	2,322	314	2,636
Algeria	921	25,225	0	0	1,575	56,162	63,012	32	265	297
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	119,944	566	0	566
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	661	2,121	47,160	212	10	222
Qatar	0	0	0	0	1,436	1,436	2,534	5	7	12
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	3,890	6,384	321,202	1,485	30	1,515
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	536	4,965	21	3	23
Other OPEC	2,698	0	0	3,406	2,745	50,322	419,305	1,740	237	1,978
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	33	1,587	14,223	60	7	67
Nigeria	98	0	0	0	0	5,949	120,508	540	28	568
Venezuela	2,600	0	0	3,406	2,712	42,786	284,574	1,141	202	1,342
Non OPEC	11,672	6,401	1,350	2,373	9,837	368,403	1,401,133	4,871	1,738	6,609
Angola	186	0	0	0	0	2,454	72,047	328	12	340
Argentina	521	0	0	0	712	7,940	22,620	69	37	107
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,394	49	0	49
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	4,119	4,119	0	19	19
Belgium	69	0	0	0	40	14,869	14,869	0	70	70
Brazil	100	0	29	0	827	10,054	22,332	58	47	105
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,764	8	0	8
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	344	1,458	5	2	7
Canada	725	326	1,022	1,882	5,783	106,675	397,932	1,374	503	1,877
China, People's Republic of	243	0	16	0	301	1,131	5,131	19	5	24
Colombia	463	0	0	0	0	4,192	53,413	232	20	252
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	545	5,755	25	3	27
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	252	862	3	1	4
Ecuador	473	0	0	0	0	2,189	20,619	87	10	97
Egypt	236	0	0	0	0	2,891	2,891	0	14	14
France	7	7	0	0	56	5,445	5,445	0	26	26
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,691	154	0	154
Germany, FR	0	0	145	0	64	8,566	8,566	0	40	40
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	483	483	0	2	2
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,567	22	0	22
India	0	516	0	0	162	3,473	3,473	0	16	16
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	350	350	0	2	2
Italy	88	0	38	0	15	6,572	6,572	0	31	31
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	951	2,012	5	4	9
Japan	0	0	0	0	42	353	353	0	2	2
Korea, Republic of	213	684	57	0	223	9,330	9,330	0	44	44
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	824	3,595	5,042	7	17	24
Mexico	5,327	7	0	155	23	9,493	318,207	1,456	45	1,501
Netherlands	521	170	0	0	270	10,760	10,760	0	51	51
Netherlands Antilles	1,115	0	0	0	0	16,779	16,779	0	79	79
Norway	0	2,245	0	0	0	8,776	83,971	355	41	396
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,585	7	0	7
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	353	353	0	2	2
Peru	139	0	0	0	0	1,576	4,078	12	7	19
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	2,781	2,781	0	13	13
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	57	57	0	(s)	(s)
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	2,608	2,608	0	12	12
Russia	567	1,051	0	0	0	21,222	34,259	61	100	162
Singapore	0	0	23	0	51	5,134	5,134	0	24	24
Spain	0	0	0	336	23	3,450	3,450	0	16	16
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	3,695	3,695	0	17	17
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	779	779	0	4	4
Thailand	0	0	20	0	47	87	566	2	(s)	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	774	15,161	68	4	72
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	27	27	0	(s)	(s)
Turkey	262	0	0	0	0	3,227	3,227	0	15	15
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	15,534	94,748	374	73	447
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	0	50	46,352	46,352	0	219	219
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,091	19	0	19
Other	417	1,395	0	0	324	18,166	33,375	72	86	157
Total	15,291	31,626	1,350	5,779	20,144	485,364	2,379,255	8,933	2,289	11,223
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	5,987	10,477	495,805	2,289	49	2,339

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d Formerly Zaire.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-July 2002
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	49,735	3,316	9,331	1,251	871	0	351	0	0	0
Algeria	0	3,316	9,331	1,004	0	0	351	0	0	0
Iraq	6,135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	40,749	0	0	247	871	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	2,428	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	73,785	95	1,021	2,987	7,856	2,178	6,500	5,834	0	505
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	456	0	0
Nigeria	54,171	0	925	1,415	0	0	0	1,316	0	101
Venezuela	19,614	95	96	1,572	7,856	2,178	6,500	4,062	0	404
Non OPEC	193,279	3,750	4,645	56,969	87,577	7,032	37,670	23,924	561	1,880
Angola	34,930	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	251
Argentina	1,761	0	0	1,434	3,174	0	119	462	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	274	1,230	0	0	2,312	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	1,998	6,097	0	100	0	0	0
Brazil	3,189	0	0	992	6,085	0	344	1,162	0	210
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	0	0
Canada	31,410	2,698	448	7,279	29,332	210	18,935	5,167	561	668
China, People's Republic of	0	0	76	139	61	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	9,969	0	0	0	0	450	0	2,263	0	110
Congo (Brazzaville)	3,627	250	0	0	0	0	0	295	0	0
Denmark	610	0	0	50	0	0	0	202	0	0
Ecuador	5,044	0	0	154	0	0	0	267	0	188
Egypt	0	0	379	1,175	719	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	185	3,754	556	0	0	0	0	246
Gabon	27,891	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	373	1,326	490	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	242	241	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	2,257	338	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	2,208	3,412	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	1,061	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	280	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	11,141	0	30	723	0	0	298	275	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	5,123	2,037	0	0	370	0	128
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	2,573	3,163	1,450	0	0
Norway	36,074	689	0	150	2,216	77	0	591	0	0
Peru	1,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	261	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	1,358	1,127	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	1,898	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,306	0	681	7,981	926	0	1,174	329	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	281	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	1,834	881	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	611	0	117	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	214	125	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	1,183	284	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	23,837	113	668	5,488	6,448	5	0	528	0	79
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	576	0	18,522	3,616	12,746	7,133	0	0
Other	0	0	618	7,427	2,879	101	791	163	0	0
Total	316,799	7,161	14,997	61,207	96,304	9,210	44,521	29,758	561	2,385
Persian Gulf^c	49,735	0	0	247	871	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-July 2002 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	71	15,191	64,926	235	72	306
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	14,002	14,002	0	66	66
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,135	29	0	29
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	423	2	0	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	71	1,189	41,938	192	6	198
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,428	11	0	11
Other OPEC	158	0	0	3,134	547	30,815	104,600	348	145	493
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	456	456	0	2	2
Nigeria	98	0	0	0	0	3,855	58,026	256	18	274
Venezuela	60	0	0	3,134	547	26,504	46,118	93	125	218
Non OPEC	1,941	0	636	1,774	1,506	229,865	423,144	912	1,084	1,996
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	251	35,181	165	1	166
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	5,189	6,950	8	24	33
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	3,816	3,816	0	18	18
Belgium	69	0	0	0	40	8,304	8,304	0	39	39
Brazil	18	0	0	0	668	9,479	12,668	15	45	60
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	344	344	0	2	2
Canada	155	0	636	1,438	218	67,745	99,155	148	320	468
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	59	335	335	0	2	2
Colombia	165	0	0	0	0	2,988	12,957	47	14	61
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	545	4,172	17	3	20
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	252	862	3	1	4
Ecuador	35	0	0	0	0	644	5,688	24	3	27
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	2,273	2,273	0	11	11
France	7	0	0	0	0	4,748	4,748	0	22	22
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,891	132	0	132
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	64	2,253	2,253	0	11	11
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	483	483	0	2	2
India	0	0	0	0	162	2,757	2,757	0	13	13
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	350	350	0	2	2
Italy	88	0	0	0	0	5,708	5,708	0	27	27
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,061	5	0	5
Japan	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	280	280	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	1,326	12,467	53	6	59
Netherlands	151	0	0	0	186	7,995	7,995	0	38	38
Netherlands Antilles	246	0	0	0	0	7,432	7,432	0	35	35
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	3,723	39,797	170	18	188
Peru	139	0	0	0	0	400	1,829	7	2	9
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	2,485	2,485	0	12	12
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	1,898	1,898	0	9	9
Russia	326	0	0	0	0	11,417	12,723	6	54	60
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	281	281	0	1	1
Spain	0	0	0	336	23	3,074	3,074	0	15	15
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	728	728	0	3	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	339	339	0	2	2
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	27	27	0	(s)	(s)
Turkey	262	0	0	0	0	1,729	1,729	0	8	8
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	13,329	37,166	112	63	175
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	0	50	42,643	42,643	0	201	201
Other	280	0	0	0	31	12,290	12,290	0	58	58
Total	2,099	0	636	4,908	2,124	275,871	592,670	1,494	1,301	2,796
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	71	1,189	50,924	235	6	240

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d Formerly Zaire.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-July 2002
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	57,859	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	4,436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	12,363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	3,684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	37,376	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	14,530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	10,046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	4,484	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	227,831	23,631	0	0	334	0	729	91	0	410
Angola	1,637	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	1,537	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	191,361	23,631	0	0	334	0	729	91	0	410
Colombia	6,523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	9,267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	13,925	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	300,220	23,631	0	0	334	0	729	91	0	410
Persian Gulf^e	53,423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-July 2002 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	57,859	273	0	273
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,436	21	0	21
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,363	58	0	58
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,684	17	0	17
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,376	176	0	176
Other OPEC	0	0	0	125	0	125	14,655	69	1	69
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,046	47	0	47
Venezuela	0	0	0	125	0	125	4,609	21	1	22
Non OPEC	297	2	386	100	230	26,210	254,041	1,075	124	1,198
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,637	8	0	8
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,537	7	0	7
Canada	297	2	386	100	227	26,207	217,568	903	124	1,026
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,523	31	0	31
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	339	2	0	2
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	361	2	0	2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,005	5	0	5
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,267	44	0	44
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	976	5	0	5
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,925	66	0	66
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	4	0	4
Other	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Total	297	2	386	225	230	26,335	326,555	1,416	124	1,540
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	53,423	252	0	252

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d Formerly Zaire.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-July 2002
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	333,688	3,987	7,466	286	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	2,414	3,987	7,097	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	73,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	39,978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	218,271	0	369	286	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	266,537	0	9,487	633	235	0	0	307	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	50,342	0	2,094	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	216,195	0	7,038	633	235	0	0	307	0	0
Non OPEC	485,313	293	41,618	6,131	3,648	0	59	5,808	0	642
Angola	24,873	0	1,015	0	0	0	0	1,002	0	0
Argentina	2,768	0	465	562	224	0	59	208	0	0
Australia	622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	6,330	174	0	0	0	0	0	61
Brazil	7,552	147	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	62
Cameroon	1,114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	9,284	0	346	0	0	0	0	115	0	132
China, People's Republic of	1,123	0	0	271	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	32,729	0	777	129	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	1,244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	740	0	527	0	0	0	0	191	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	96	253	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	323	0	311	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	3,828	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	3,676	0	0	0	0	1,679	0	45
Guatemala	4,567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	746	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
Ivory Coast	0	0	537	0	0	0	0	66	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	149	0	0	0	0	159
Malaysia	676	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	286,488	0	316	48	0	0	0	622	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	647	903	272	0	0	0	0	13
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	8,092	386	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	27,901	146	2,662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	675	0	547	0	0	0	0	327	0	0
Portugal	0	0	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	243	467	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	10,755	0	7,430	671	0	0	0	412	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	641	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	376	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	1,470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	779	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	14,387	0	143	240	52	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	682	473	343	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	41,452	0	1,246	252	696	0	0	0	0	11
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	1,480	0	0	0	0	320	0	94
Yemen	1,193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	11,342	0	726	570	681	0	0	866	0	0
Total	1,085,538	4,280	58,571	7,050	3,883	0	59	6,115	0	642
Persian Gulf^c	331,274	0	369	286	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-July 2002 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	921	25,225	0	0	2,236	40,121	373,809	1,574	189	1,763
Algeria	921	25,225	0	0	1,575	38,805	41,219	11	183	194
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	73,025	344	0	344
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	661	661	40,639	189	3	192
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	655	218,926	1,030	3	1,033
Other OPEC	2,540	0	0	147	227	13,576	280,113	1,257	64	1,321
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	355	355	0	2	2
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,094	52,436	237	10	247
Venezuela	2,540	0	0	147	227	11,127	227,322	1,020	52	1,072
Non OPEC	9,221	6,399	292	155	1,194	75,460	560,773	2,289	356	2,645
Angola	186	0	0	0	0	2,203	27,076	117	10	128
Argentina	521	0	0	0	712	2,751	5,519	13	13	26
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	622	3	0	3
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	303	303	0	1	1
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	6,565	6,565	0	31	31
Brazil	82	0	29	0	159	575	8,127	36	3	38
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,114	5	0	5
Canada	273	324	0	0	0	1,190	10,474	44	6	49
China, People's Republic of	243	0	0	0	173	687	1,810	5	3	9
Colombia	298	0	0	0	0	1,204	33,933	154	6	160
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,244	6	0	6
Ecuador	438	0	0	0	0	1,156	1,896	3	5	9
Egypt	236	0	0	0	0	585	585	0	3	3
France	0	7	0	0	56	697	697	0	3	3
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,828	18	0	18
Germany, FR	0	0	145	0	0	5,545	5,545	0	26	26
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,567	22	0	22
India	0	516	0	0	0	716	716	0	3	3
Italy	0	0	38	0	15	864	864	0	4	4
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	603	603	0	3	3
Japan	0	0	0	0	30	30	30	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	684	57	0	0	1,049	1,049	0	5	5
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	3	0	3
Mexico	5,327	7	0	155	23	6,498	292,986	1,351	31	1,382
Netherlands	370	170	0	0	0	2,375	2,375	0	11	11
Netherlands Antilles	869	0	0	0	0	9,347	9,347	0	44	44
Norway	0	2,245	0	0	0	5,053	32,954	132	24	155
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	874	1,549	3	4	7
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	296	296	0	1	1
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	57	57	0	(s)	(s)
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	710	710	0	3	3
Russia	241	1,051	0	0	0	9,805	20,560	51	46	97
Singapore	0	0	23	0	0	664	664	0	3	3
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	376	376	0	2	2
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	1,470	1,470	0	7	7
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	779	779	0	4	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	435	14,822	68	2	70
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	1,498	1,498	0	7	7
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,205	43,657	196	10	206
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	1,894	1,894	0	9	9
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,193	6	0	6
Other	137	1,395	0	0	26	4,401	15,743	54	21	74
Total	12,682	31,624	292	302	3,657	129,157	1,214,695	5,120	609	5,730
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	661	1,316	332,590	1,563	6	1,569

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d Formerly Zaire.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-July 2002
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	47,400	1,509	0	0	79	8	1,172	0	0	0
Canada	47,400	1,509	0	0	79	8	1,172	0	0	0
Total	47,400	1,509	0	0	79	8	1,172	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	50,896	0	2,593	799	27	1,918	0	735	0	0
Algeria	0	0	2,593	0	27	0	0	735	0	0
Iraq	28,421	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	954	0	0	0	0	1,460	0	0	0	0
Qatar	1,098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	18,422	0	0	263	0	458	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	2,001	0	0	536	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	14,131	0	2,918	0	0	554	0	363	0	0
Indonesia	12,636	0	743	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	1,495	0	2,175	0	0	554	0	363	0	0
Non OPEC	78,907	860	6,306	1,827	4,340	8,618	621	3,365	0	663
Angola	8,153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	10,151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	9,772	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	1,764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	11,802	860	108	555	484	71	508	74	0	423
China, People's Republic of	2,877	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	12,285	0	0	0	0	0	0	389	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	972	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	676	92	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	311	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	41	464	1,279	5,541	0	0	0	240
Malaysia	771	0	2,159	0	0	612	0	0	0	0
Mexico	10,080	0	0	0	0	738	0	931	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	306	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,953	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1,585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	278	0	0
Peru	398	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,025	132	1,728	192	38	1,023	0	0
Sweden	0	0	1,129	0	0	0	0	368	0	0
Thailand	479	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	1,476	0	339	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	1,998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3,867	0	0	0	55	1,153	0	0	0	0
Total	143,934	860	11,817	2,626	4,367	11,090	621	4,463	0	663
Persian Gulf^e	50,896	0	0	799	0	1,918	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-July 2002 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	326	622	3,716	51,116	224	18	241
Canada	0	0	0	326	622	3,716	51,116	224	18	241
Total	0	0	0	326	622	3,716	51,116	224	18	241
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	5,255	11,327	62,223	240	53	294
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	3,355	3,355	0	16	16
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,421	134	0	134
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	1,460	2,414	5	7	11
Qatar	0	0	0	0	1,436	1,436	2,534	5	7	12
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	3,819	4,540	22,962	87	21	108
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	536	2,537	9	3	12
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	1,971	5,806	19,937	67	27	94
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	33	776	13,412	60	4	63
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	1,938	5,030	6,525	7	24	31
Non OPEC	213	0	36	18	6,285	33,152	112,059	372	156	529
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,153	38	0	38
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,151	48	0	48
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,772	46	0	46
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,764	8	0	8
Canada	0	0	0	18	4,716	7,817	19,619	56	37	93
China, People's Republic of	0	0	16	0	69	109	2,986	14	1	14
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	389	12,674	58	2	60
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	0	(s)	(s)
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	972	5	0	5
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	768	768	0	4	4
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	348	348	0	2	2
Japan	0	0	0	0	7	318	318	0	2	2
Korea, Republic of	213	0	0	0	223	8,001	8,001	0	38	38
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	824	3,595	4,366	4	17	21
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	1,669	11,749	48	8	55
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	84	390	390	0	2	2
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,953	9	0	9
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,585	7	0	7
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	353	353	0	2	2
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	302	700	2	1	3
Singapore	0	0	0	0	51	4,189	4,189	0	20	20
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	1,497	1,497	0	7	7
Thailand	0	0	20	0	47	87	566	2	(s)	3
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	1,815	1,815	0	9	9
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,998	9	0	9
Other	0	0	0	0	264	1,472	5,339	18	7	25
Total	213	0	36	18	13,511	50,285	194,219	679	237	916
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	5,255	7,972	58,868	240	38	278

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d Formerly Zaire.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
July 2002**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	847	142	1	28	1	1,018	33
Natural Gas Liquids	151	143	509	22	204	1,029	33
Pentanes Plus	2	19	0	1	0	22	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	149	124	509	22	204	1,008	33
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	19	82	363	12	192	667	22
Normal Butane/Butylene	130	42	146	10	12	341	11
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	122	17	1,361	(s)	253	1,754	57
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	42	12	838	(s)	105	997	32
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	80	6	523	0	148	757	24
Finished Petroleum Products	1,685	207	14,553	16	5,746	22,207	716
Finished Motor Gasoline	299	3	3,244	0	674	4,220	136
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	(s)	0	0	1	2	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2	0	66	0	0	67	2
Kerosene	67	1	3	0	584	655	21
Distillate Fuel Oil	4	4	718	0	651	1,377	44
Residual Fuel Oil	458	12	3,564	2	1,269	5,304	171
Special Naphthas	222	(s)	22	0	3	247	8
Lubricants	170	73	593	12	69	918	30
Waxes	29	27	36	0	18	109	4
Petroleum Coke	427	21	6,278	1	2,412	9,139	295
Asphalt and Road Oil	2	65	30	1	64	162	5
Miscellaneous Products	4	(s)	1	0	2	7	(s)
Total	2,805	509	16,425	66	6,204	26,008	839

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January-July 2002**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	1,825	349	69	66	42	2,351	11
Natural Gas Liquids	377	1,383	6,280	160	1,708	9,909	47
Pentanes Plus	5	83	0	27	(s)	115	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	373	1,300	6,280	133	1,708	9,794	46
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	137	601	5,391	62	1,365	7,556	36
Normal Butane/Butylene	235	699	889	71	343	2,238	11
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	1,890	181	7,917	4	1,067	11,059	52
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,195	158	3,938	4	649	5,945	28
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	695	23	3,979	0	417	5,114	24
Finished Petroleum Products	9,903	2,001	109,975	144	46,519	168,542	795
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,169	13	20,693	(s)	2,051	23,926	113
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	149	1	981	0	3	1,134	5
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	18	(s)	1,666	0	(s)	1,684	8
Kerosene	399	54	748	0	2,795	3,996	19
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,378	72	14,412	0	5,929	21,792	103
Residual Fuel Oil	3,000	186	21,501	8	9,647	34,342	162
Special Naphthas	462	5	320	0	2,476	3,263	15
Lubricants	1,031	777	4,519	105	558	6,990	33
Waxes	174	187	246	(s)	91	698	3
Petroleum Coke	2,068	467	44,622	24	22,613	69,794	329
Asphalt and Road Oil	30	238	263	6	339	876	4
Miscellaneous Products	24	1	5	(s)	17	47	(s)
Total	13,995	3,915	124,241	375	49,336	191,861	905

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, July 2002
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Australia	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	0
Bahamas	0	0	9	3	59	0	0	250
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	130
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,016	20	239	933	1	644	147	746
Chile	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	206
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Ghana	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	114	0	0	0	80	45
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	207
Honduras	0	0	24	1	0	0	0	1
Hong Kong	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	90
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	735
Japan	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	50	264
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1	0	539	3,187	0	3	265	670
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	492
New Zealand	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	367
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	2	88	(s)	0	332	2
Russia	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	760
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	305
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	54	0	8	5	1	25
Total	1,018	22	1,008	4,220	70	655	1,377	5,304

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, July 2002 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)
Australia	0	7	(s)	360	(s)	(s)	369	12
Bahamas	0	2	0	0	(s)	61	384	12
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	4
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	5	1	638	1	12	659	21
Brazil	0	2	(s)	132	(s)	5	143	5
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	54	0	0	54	2
Canada	2	167	61	551	84	36	4,648	150
Chile	0	20	(s)	0	0	(s)	20	1
China, People's Republic of	0	7	1	0	2	5	16	1
China, Taiwan	(s)	7	(s)	(s)	0	1	12	(s)
Colombia	2	23	1	0	(s)	(s)	26	1
Costa Rica	0	8	(s)	173	0	1	187	6
Denmark	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	13	(s)	0	0	0	14	(s)
Ecuador	220	3	(s)	0	(s)	0	476	15
Egypt	0	7	0	0	(s)	(s)	7	(s)
El Salvador	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	(s)
Finland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	32	(s)	1,177	(s)	1	1,211	39
Germany, FR	0	1	1	30	5	1	46	1
Ghana	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	24	1
Greece	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Guatemala	0	13	1	0	0	141	393	13
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	208	7
Honduras	(s)	8	(s)	0	0	0	34	1
Hong Kong	0	3	1	0	(s)	(s)	96	3
India	0	11	1	0	(s)	20	32	1
Indonesia	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	32	33	1
Ireland	0	0	(s)	353	0	(s)	354	11
Israel	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Italy	0	(s)	(s)	764	(s)	(s)	764	25
Jamaica	(s)	2	0	0	0	113	851	27
Japan	2	13	2	1,317	1	38	1,379	44
Korea, Republic of	(s)	21	1	1	1	2	340	11
Malaysia	0	13	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	14	(s)
Mexico	19	331	35	924	65	584	6,623	214
Netherlands	0	1	(s)	412	(s)	95	508	16
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	0	0	0	6	500	16
New Zealand	0	(s)	(s)	48	(s)	(s)	50	2
Nigeria	0	58	0	0	0	0	58	2
Norway	0	(s)	0	94	0	0	95	3
Panama	0	11	(s)	0	0	126	504	16
Peru	0	15	(s)	0	(s)	0	107	3
Philippines	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	(s)	15	(s)	0	0	180	619	20
Russia	0	2	(s)	303	0	0	306	10
Saudi Arabia	0	3	0	1	0	0	3	(s)
Singapore	(s)	32	(s)	0	(s)	32	1,176	38
South Africa	(s)	4	0	116	0	4	124	4
Spain	0	(s)	(s)	680	(s)	1	986	32
Suriname	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Sweden	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Switzerland	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Thailand	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	2	7	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	2	0	0	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Turkey	0	11	0	371	(s)	0	382	12
United Arab Emirates	0	2	0	0	(s)	1	2	(s)
United Kingdom	0	3	1	346	(s)	17	369	12
Uruguay	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	4	(s)	135	0	227	366	12
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	(s)	13	(s)	157	1	14	277	9
Total	247	918	109	9,139	162	1,761	26,008	839

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries.

^b Includes miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-July 2002**
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	7
Australia	0	0	140	3	0	8	1	1
Bahamas	0	0	44	90	100	0	62	990
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	130
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	21	1	0	0	0	(s)
Brazil	0	2	4	2	0	0	1,017	2
Cameroon	0	0	0	(s)	0	15	0	0
Canada	2,308	110	1,809	2,048	144	3,251	986	3,844
Chile	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	748	(s)
China, People's Republic of	0	1	0	5	0	0	460	220
China, Taiwan	0	0	3	14	0	7	64	268
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	241	1
Costa Rica	0	0	18	0	0	1	2	330
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	290
Ecuador	0	0	690	70	1	0	47	206
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	294	126	0	0	60	0
Finland	0	0	0	(s)	0	164	717	182
France	0	0	82	7	0	(s)	813	1
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	310
Germany, FR	0	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	8	1
Ghana	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	582	303	10	3	570	131
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	172	398
Honduras	0	0	182	81	20	1	155	124
Hong Kong	0	0	0	5	0	(s)	0	374
India	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	331
Israel	0	0	0	(s)	1,472	0	2	207
Italy	0	0	169	(s)	0	0	0	660
Jamaica	0	0	(s)	2	1	(s)	0	4,873
Japan	0	(s)	275	1	0	2	4	555
Korea, Republic of	0	0	1	(s)	0	1	176	519
Malaysia	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	288
Mexico	43	(s)	4,729	20,592	439	435	3,060	4,178
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	20	2,906	855
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	985	1,543
New Zealand	0	0	0	1	0	0	300	0
Nigeria	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	102	0	0	0	775	1,000
Peru	0	0	189	146	(s)	0	1,511	1
Philippines	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	41
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	4	89	6	50	832	9
Russia	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	2	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	(s)
Singapore	0	0	106	0	0	0	3,646	9,447
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	85	0	0	1	867	1,554
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	3	131
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	1
Turkey	0	0	114	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom	0	0	44	8	577	0	19	1
Uruguay	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	4	269	0	1	0	1
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	71	58	42	34	489	332
Total	2,351	115	9,794	23,926	2,818	3,996	21,792	34,342

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-July 2002 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	4	50	1	0	7	7	161	1
Australia	6	31	3	2,314	4	4	2,513	12
Bahamas	0	29	0	2	1	590	1,909	9
Bahrain	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	131	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	1	80	6	3,487	10	135	3,741	18
Brazil	15	126	1	4,280	2	75	5,525	26
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	107	0	0	123	1
Canada	12	1,649	359	2,831	510	1,383	21,242	100
Chile	1	64	1	303	0	6	1,123	5
China, People's Republic of	4	72	5	2,204	4	11	2,986	14
China, Taiwan	9	150	1	28	1	6	552	3
Colombia	7	83	3	188	2	5	529	2
Costa Rica	(s)	62	2	173	0	58	648	3
Denmark	0	1	0	840	0	(s)	842	4
Dominican Republic	7	84	(s)	9	(s)	1	395	2
Ecuador	442	32	(s)	(s)	(s)	398	1,887	9
Egypt	0	22	0	(s)	2	(s)	25	(s)
El Salvador	50	83	(s)	0	(s)	22	636	3
Finland	0	1	(s)	57	3	0	1,124	5
France	0	39	4	2,254	1	13	3,215	15
French Pacific Islands	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	312	1
Germany, FR	2	10	10	772	30	18	852	4
Ghana	0	2	0	3	0	0	29	(s)
Greece	(s)	7	(s)	813	(s)	1	822	4
Guatemala	1	82	3	0	(s)	192	1,876	9
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	571	3
Honduras	3	49	(s)	0	0	1	616	3
Hong Kong	(s)	22	9	(s)	(s)	3	414	2
India	1	123	4	255	8	85	480	2
Indonesia	0	7	1	(s)	6	65	79	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	1	1,075	(s)	1	1,409	7
Israel	(s)	253	(s)	644	1	18	2,598	12
Italy	(s)	60	3	6,723	3	(s)	7,618	36
Jamaica	7	16	(s)	0	0	281	5,181	24
Japan	2,418	120	15	9,396	9	301	13,098	62
Korea, Republic of	3	76	3	1,074	3	71	1,928	9
Malaysia	(s)	51	3	(s)	1	3	350	2
Mexico	195	2,232	240	4,908	237	5,229	46,520	219
Netherlands	1	23	1	3,055	(s)	212	7,074	33
Netherlands Antilles	0	191	0	0	0	50	2,770	13
New Zealand	1	4	1	462	(s)	(s)	769	4
Nigeria	0	130	(s)	0	0	0	133	1
Norway	0	2	(s)	783	(s)	(s)	786	4
Panama	4	40	(s)	0	0	740	2,660	13
Peru	1	45	1	1	(s)	6	1,902	9
Philippines	(s)	13	1	0	0	2	57	(s)
Poland	0	(s)	(s)	183	0	0	184	1
Portugal	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Puerto Rico	26	204	4	0	(s)	259	1,482	7
Russia	0	10	2	342	0	0	356	2
Saudi Arabia	(s)	17	(s)	209	0	(s)	232	1
Singapore	1	84	(s)	0	1	236	13,522	64
South Africa	(s)	82	(s)	1,084	(s)	8	1,173	6
Spain	1	49	(s)	8,686	2	1	11,245	53
Suriname	0	5	0	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
Sweden	0	3	(s)	121	(s)	(s)	125	1
Switzerland	0	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
Thailand	(s)	23	1	(s)	3	7	169	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	12	1	0	1	2	18	(s)
Turkey	0	28	0	3,069	1	(s)	3,211	15
United Arab Emirates	(s)	32	(s)	673	2	1	710	3
United Kingdom	12	17	4	1,839	7	22	2,550	12
Uruguay	0	4	(s)	1	0	(s)	5	(s)
Venezuela	21	57	1	926	1	526	1,807	9
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	2	(s)	0	4	0	7	(s)
Yugoslavia	0	2	0	85	0	(s)	87	(s)
Other	6	129	1	3,536	8	48	4,754	22
Total	3,263	6,990	698	69,794	876	11,106	191,861	905

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries.

^b Includes miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country,
July 2002**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,928	13	2	0	0	(s)	6	(s)	209	229	2,158
Algeria	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	147	160	160
Iraq	301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	301
Kuwait	238	0	0	0	0	0	6	(s)	(s)	6	244
Qatar	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	8	44
Saudi Arabia	1,354	0	2	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	36	38	1,392
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	17	17	17
Other OPEC	1,883	0	69	8	14	31	-4	-2	139	255	2,137
Indonesia	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	12	12	25
Nigeria	539	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	22	21	559
Venezuela	1,331	0	69	8	14	31	-4	(s)	105	222	1,553
Non OPEC	5,166	92	307	70	125	-10	-266	-22	697	994	6,160
Angola	298	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	308
Argentina	118	0	19	0	0	(s)	6	(s)	8	33	152
Australia	43	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	-12	(s)	(s)	-12	31
Bahamas	0	(s)	24	-2	0	2	0	(s)	-2	22	22
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	22	0	0	0	-21	(s)	42	43	43
Brazil	59	5	21	0	0	(s)	-4	(s)	8	29	88
Brunei	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Cameroon	10	0	0	0	0	0	-2	(s)	0	-2	8
Canada	1,322	107	110	3	91	12	-2	(s)	85	405	1,727
China, People's Republic of	32	0	1	0	(s)	0	2	(s)	7	10	43
China, Taiwan	0	0	(s)	14	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	14	14
Colombia	199	0	0	0	0	11	0	-1	(s)	10	209
Congo (Brazzaville)	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
Ecuador	93	0	0	0	-2	-4	0	(s)	4	-1	92
Egypt	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	23	23
France	0	0	10	0	0	0	-38	-1	1	-28	-28
Gabon	206	-1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	206
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	-1	(s)	45	50	50
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	19	-4	0	0	-3	-1	0	(s)	-5	-13	7
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	29	28	28
Italy	0	0	9	0	0	0	-25	(s)	13	-3	-3
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-24	0	(s)	1	-23	-23
Japan	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	-42	(s)	-1	-44	-44
Korea, Republic of	0	0	(s)	35	-2	-9	(s)	-1	10	34	34
Malaysia	11	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	16	16	27
Mexico	1,515	-17	-103	0	-9	-2	-30	-11	33	-138	1,377
Netherlands	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	-13	(s)	25	12	12
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	4	10	-16	0	(s)	31	29	29
Norway	356	5	3	0	0	0	-3	(s)	39	43	399
Oman	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	51
Panama	0	0	0	0	2	-3	0	(s)	-4	-5	-5
Peru	11	0	0	0	-3	10	0	(s)	4	10	21
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-3	(s)	-11	(s)	0	(s)	-6	-20	-20
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	38	38	38
Russia	79	0	(s)	0	(s)	10	-10	(s)	76	76	155
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	3	0	0	-10	-22	(s)	28	-2	-2
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	14	14	14
Thailand	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	73	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	73
Turkey	0	0	3	0	0	0	-12	(s)	11	2	2
United Kingdom	471	(s)	8	0	(s)	0	-11	(s)	29	26	497
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	140	17	61	22	0	(s)	(s)	240	240
Yemen	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
Other	60	-3	21	(s)	-11	-15	-27	-4	103	63	123
Total	8,977	105	379	78	139	21	-265	-25	1,045	1,478	10,455
Persian Gulf^d	1,928	0	2	0	0	-4	6	(s)	61	65	1,993

^a Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^b Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

^c Formerly Zaire.

^d Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-July 2002

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	2,322	34	4	9	2	3	-1	(s)	258	310	2,631
Algeria	32	34	(s)	0	2	3	0	(s)	225	265	297
Iraq	566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	566
Kuwait	212	0	0	7	0	0	3	(s)	(s)	10	222
Qatar	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	7	12
Saudi Arabia	1,485	0	4	2	0	(s)	-1	(s)	24	29	1,514
United Arab Emirates	21	0	0	0	0	(s)	-3	(s)	3	-1	20
Other OPEC	1,740	(s)	37	13	31	31	-4	-1	122	228	1,968
Indonesia	60	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	5	7	67
Nigeria	540	(s)	0	0	0	6	0	-1	22	27	568
Venezuela	1,141	(s)	37	13	31	22	-4	(s)	95	193	1,334
Non OPEC	4,860	96	341	61	87	-5	-313	-25	618	858	5,718
Angola	328	0	0	0	0	5	(s)	(s)	7	12	340
Argentina	69	0	16	0	(s)	3	3	(s)	14	37	106
Australia	49	-1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-11	(s)	(s)	-12	37
Bahamas	0	(s)	5	(s)	(s)	6	(s)	(s)	(s)	10	10
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	29	0	(s)	(s)	-16	(s)	40	52	52
Brazil	58	1	29	0	-3	5	-19	(s)	10	21	79
Brunei	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	8
Cameroon	5	0	(s)	0	0	2	-1	(s)	(s)	1	6
Canada	1,363	127	133	1	96	8	-11	-3	64	414	1,777
China, People's Republic of	19	0	(s)	0	-2	-1	-10	(s)	4	-9	10
China, Taiwan	0	(s)	5	(s)	5	(s)	-1	(s)	-1	4	4
Colombia	232	0	0	2	-1	11	-1	(s)	7	17	249
Congo (Brazzaville)	25	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	27
Ecuador	87	-3	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	2	1	88
Egypt	0	0	5	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	9	14	14
France	0	(s)	4	0	-4	(s)	-11	(s)	22	11	11
Gabon	154	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	154
Germany, FR	0	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	8	-4	1	29	36	36
Greece	0	0	1	0	(s)	(s)	-4	(s)	1	-2	-2
Guatemala	22	-3	-1	(s)	-3	-1	0	(s)	-1	-9	13
India	0	(s)	3	0	0	(s)	-1	-1	13	14	14
Italy	0	-1	16	0	0	-3	-32	(s)	15	-5	-5
Jamaica	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	-23	0	(s)	-1	-24	-24
Japan	0	-1	(s)	1	(s)	-3	-44	-1	-13	-60	-60
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	8	26	-1	-2	-5	(s)	9	35	35
Malaysia	7	(s)	(s)	3	0	-1	(s)	(s)	14	15	22
Mexico	1,456	-22	-97	1	-13	-11	-23	-11	1	-174	1,282
Netherlands	0	0	12	0	-14	-2	-14	(s)	36	17	17
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	12	10	(s)	0	-1	45	66	66
Norway	355	4	10	(s)	0	3	-4	(s)	24	38	392
Oman	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	7
Panama	0	(s)	0	0	-3	-3	0	(s)	-4	-11	-11
Peru	12	-1	-1	(s)	-7	4	(s)	(s)	3	-2	10
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-4	(s)	0	-1	-1	-7	-7
Romania	0	0	2	0	0	0	-3	(s)	10	10	10
Russia	61	(s)	4	0	6	3	-2	(s)	87	98	160
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	4	4
Spain	0	(s)	4	0	-4	-7	-41	(s)	12	-37	-37
Sweden	0	0	1	0	0	2	-1	(s)	15	17	17
Thailand	2	0	(s)	0	(s)	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	2
Trinidad and Tobago	68	0	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	3	4	71
Turkey	0	-1	3	0	0	0	-14	(s)	12	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	374	(s)	34	-3	(s)	2	-9	(s)	36	61	435
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	89	17	60	35	0	(s)	17	219	219
Yemen	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Other	80	-3	29	-6	-26	-46	-37	-4	72	-22	58
Total	8,922	130	382	82	119	29	-319	-27	998	1,396	10,318
Persian Gulf^d	2,289	0	4	9	0	-1	-1	(s)	33	44	2,334

^a Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^b Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

^c Formerly Zaire.

^d Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
July 2002**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	15,607	61,318	735,793	13,743	55,549	882,010
Refinery	14,656	14,443	49,272	2,015	24,498	104,884
Tank Farms and Pipelines	904	46,075	94,322	10,494	23,521	175,316
Leases	47	800	13,685	1,234	839	16,605
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ^a	0	0	578,514	0	0	578,514
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	6,691	6,691
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)^e	167,257	165,797	286,383	17,346	91,169	727,952
Refinery	54,216	55,301	137,346	10,835	59,403	317,101
Bulk Terminal	83,460	67,844	87,788	2,414	22,690	264,196
Pipeline	29,503	39,931	56,140	3,781	8,950	138,305
Natural Gas Processing Plant	78	2,721	5,109	316	126	8,350
Pentanes Plus	13	2,317	6,698	219	80	9,327
Refinery	0	365	453	15	0	833
Bulk Terminal	0	931	2,554	0	62	3,547
Pipeline	0	500	2,592	148	0	3,240
Natural Gas Processing Plant	13	521	1,099	56	18	1,707
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,101	37,550	84,072	1,861	5,057	136,641
Refinery	2,370	5,327	10,991	418	1,348	20,454
Bulk Terminal	3,031	23,258	52,433	205	3,601	82,528
Pipeline	2,635	6,765	16,638	978	0	27,016
Natural Gas Processing Plant	65	2,200	4,010	260	108	6,643
Ethane/Ethylene	0	3,835	25,326	513	1	29,675
Refinery	0	0	208	0	0	208
Bulk Terminal	0	2,042	21,444	0	0	23,486
Pipeline	0	1,522	2,979	442	0	4,943
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	271	695	71	1	1,038
Propane/Propylene	5,593	21,759	33,837	700	2,325	64,214
Refinery	419	1,738	2,472	113	175	4,917
Bulk Terminal	2,631	15,407	21,080	204	2,086	41,408
Pipeline	2,520	3,145	9,525	291	0	15,481
Natural Gas Processing Plant	23	1,469	760	92	64	2,408
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,044	10,121	20,574	411	2,344	35,494
Refinery	1,489	3,123	7,129	198	902	12,841
Bulk Terminal	400	5,015	8,352	1	1,402	15,170
Pipeline	115	1,675	3,251	157	0	5,198
Natural Gas Processing Plant	40	308	1,842	55	40	2,285
Isobutane/Isobutylene	464	1,835	4,335	237	387	7,258
Refinery	462	466	1,182	107	271	2,488
Bulk Terminal	0	794	1,557	0	113	2,464
Pipeline	0	423	883	88	0	1,394
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	152	713	42	3	912
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,350	3,580	5,408	174	3,117	14,629
Refinery	1,459	686	2,061	68	1,891	6,165
Bulk Terminal	891	2,894	3,347	88	456	7,676
Pipeline	0	0	0	18	770	788
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	28	1	0	4	33
Refinery	0	28	1	0	4	33
Fuel Ethanol	487	3,524	1,408	140	511	6,070
Refinery	W	631	W	W	W	885
Bulk Terminal ^b	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
ETBE	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal ^b	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	724
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	724

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
July 2002 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	1,602	W	3,207	W	2,597	7,467
Refinery	1,114	W	1,534	W	1,792	4,467
Bulk Terminal ^b	W	W	1,673	W	61	2,256
Pipeline	W	W	0	W	744	744
Other Oxygenates ^c	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal ^b	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	8,326	12,114	44,619	2,550	19,834	87,443
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,146	3,657	12,260	512	3,784	22,359
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	1,783	2,230	8,026	490	3,930	16,459
Heavy Gas Oils	3,051	3,605	17,390	1,147	9,000	34,193
Residuum	1,346	2,622	6,943	401	3,120	14,432
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	7,568	12,248	18,285	1,519	8,978	48,598
Refinery	7,340	9,385	15,970	1,519	7,949	42,163
Bulk Terminal	92	619	1,483	0	743	2,937
Pipeline	136	2,244	832	0	286	3,498
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	69	23	27	0	0	119
Refinery	69	23	27	0	0	119
Finished Motor Gasoline	51,636	41,851	46,117	4,839	21,333	165,776
Refinery	11,387	7,512	16,974	2,443	10,166	48,482
Bulk Terminal	25,934	17,474	10,352	935	7,456	62,151
Pipeline	14,315	16,865	18,791	1,461	3,711	55,143
Reformulated	19,947	1,196	10,662	0	12,644	44,449
Refinery	7,784	195	3,467	0	6,066	17,512
Bulk Terminal	8,691	901	3,070	0	4,349	17,011
Pipeline	3,472	100	4,125	0	2,229	9,926
Oxygenated	61	284	0	0	0	345
Refinery	3	94	0	0	0	97
Bulk Terminal	58	121	0	0	0	179
Pipeline	0	69	0	0	0	69
Other	31,628	40,371	35,455	4,839	8,689	120,982
Refinery	3,600	7,223	13,507	2,443	4,100	30,873
Bulk Terminal	17,185	16,452	7,282	935	3,107	44,961
Pipeline	10,843	16,696	14,666	1,461	1,482	45,148
Finished Aviation Gasoline	126	342	472	24	419	1,383
Refinery	48	84	445	17	258	852
Bulk Terminal	78	258	27	7	161	531
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	37	0	0	20	57
Refinery	0	0	0	0	7	7
Bulk Terminal	0	37	0	0	13	50
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8,726	7,707	13,432	716	8,080	38,661
Refinery	1,552	2,639	5,873	403	3,996	14,463
Bulk Terminal	3,156	1,330	1,197	130	2,576	8,389
Pipeline	4,018	3,738	6,362	183	1,508	15,809

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
July 2002 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	2,977	685	638	106	90	4,496
Refinery	333	346	443	76	75	1,273
Bulk Terminal	2,518	289	156	0	9	2,972
Pipeline	126	50	39	30	6	251
Distillate Fuel Oil^e	56,508	29,927	32,435	3,092	11,429	133,391
Refinery	12,153	7,816	15,228	1,618	5,082	41,897
Bulk Terminal	36,082	12,372	6,329	519	3,760	59,062
Pipeline	8,273	9,739	10,878	955	2,587	32,432
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	20,894	22,472	21,689	2,707	9,316	77,078
Refinery	2,682	5,012	9,743	1,342	4,101	22,880
Bulk Terminal	13,212	9,736	4,104	459	2,845	30,356
Pipeline	5,000	7,724	7,842	906	2,370	23,842
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	35,614	7,455	10,746	385	2,113	56,313
Refinery	9,471	2,804	5,485	276	981	19,017
Bulk Terminal	22,870	2,636	2,225	60	915	28,706
Pipeline	3,273	2,015	3,036	49	217	8,590
Residual Fuel Oil^d	12,034	1,716	13,216	389	6,223	33,578
Refinery	5,373	1,444	5,501	389	3,502	16,209
Bulk Terminal	6,661	272	7,715	0	2,639	17,287
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	82	82
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	2,312	86	2,341	15	613	5,367
Refinery	811	0	244	15	613	1,683
Bulk Terminal	1,501	86	2,097	0	0	3,684
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	6,007	280	3,001	175	1,813	11,276
Refinery	3,678	210	551	175	1,360	5,974
Bulk Terminal	2,329	70	2,450	0	453	5,302
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	3,715	1,350	7,874	199	3,715	16,853
Refinery	884	1,234	4,706	199	1,529	8,552
Bulk Terminal	2,831	116	3,168	0	2,186	8,301
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	519	221	1,787	0	107	2,634
Refinery	519	221	1,787	0	107	2,634
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	67	1,387	0	173	1,627
Refinery	0	67	1,387	0	173	1,627
Special Naphthas	101	326	1,305	4	37	1,773
Refinery	81	326	1,223	4	37	1,671
Bulk Terminal	20	0	82	0	0	102
Lubricants	1,948	1,320	6,612	0	1,316	11,196
Refinery	805	258	5,529	0	927	7,519
Bulk Terminal	1,143	1,062	1,083	0	389	3,677
Waxes	241	77	566	10	0	894
Refinery	241	77	566	10	0	894
Petroleum Coke	132	1,350	4,168	25	2,359	8,034
Refinery	132	1,350	4,168	25	2,359	8,034
Asphalt and Road Oil	5,743	12,067	4,717	1,798	2,426	26,751
Refinery	2,014	5,123	3,747	1,279	1,662	13,825
Bulk Terminal	3,729	6,944	970	519	764	12,926
Miscellaneous Products	139	272	422	20	91	944
Refinery	14	138	354	1	30	537
Bulk Terminal	125	104	60	11	61	361
Pipeline	0	30	8	8	0	46
Total Stocks, All Oils	182,864	227,115	1,022,176	31,089	146,718	1,609,962

^a Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

^b Includes stocks held by merchant producers.

^c Includes tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers. Intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

^d Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

^e Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, July 2002
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Motor Gasoline				Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil ^a			Residual Fuel	Propane/Propylene
	Total	Reformulated	Oxygenated	Other		Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur		
PAD District I	37,321	16,475	61	20,785	2,851	48,235	15,894	32,341	12,034	3,073
Connecticut	1,328	1,328	0	0	250	3,297	931	2,366	25	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	2,001	1,543	0	458	269	3,648	1,317	2,331	1,506	W
Florida	5,047	0	0	5,047	42	2,350	1,635	715	845	331
Georgia	2,068	16	0	2,052	40	1,824	1,005	819	326	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	856	113	0	743	377	2,433	614	1,819	233	W
Massachusetts	1,576	1,576	0	0	94	2,199	587	1,612	288	W
New Jersey	9,629	7,082	0	2,547	414	14,660	2,912	11,748	4,357	W
New York	3,226	1,223	58	1,945	367	6,712	1,657	5,055	1,751	W
North Carolina	2,184	32	0	2,152	246	1,670	1,081	589	414	W
Pennsylvania	5,067	1,526	0	3,541	497	5,041	1,857	3,184	811	W
Rhode Island	683	683	0	0	W	1,351	244	1,107	W	W
South Carolina	1,169	32	0	1,137	117	815	551	264	W	W
Virginia	2,335	1,321	0	1,014	92	2,162	1,442	720	1,056	W
West Virginia	152	0	3	149	W	73	61	12	W	W
PAD District II	24,986	1,096	215	23,675	635	20,188	14,748	5,440	1,716	18,614
Illinois	3,252	279	0	2,973	27	3,694	2,581	1,113	560	783
Indiana	3,594	333	0	3,261	48	2,731	1,605	1,126	186	W
Iowa	1,031	0	0	1,031	W	1,108	991	117	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	2,267	16	0	2,251	4	1,682	1,460	222	55	13,059
Kentucky	1,041	187	0	854	23	865	539	326	W	W
Michigan	2,564	0	0	2,564	229	1,167	973	194	53	2,764
Minnesota	1,414	0	94	1,320	W	1,356	1,104	252	112	W
Missouri	1,084	136	0	948	W	695	524	171	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	364	0	1	363	W	598	490	108	W	W
Ohio	3,704	0	0	3,704	189	2,131	1,403	728	191	W
Oklahoma	1,413	0	0	1,413	W	1,396	862	534	50	282
Tennessee	1,839	0	120	1,719	5	1,055	840	215	191	W
Wisconsin	1,419	145	0	1,274	W	1,710	1,376	334	67	W
PAD District III	27,326	6,537	0	20,789	599	21,557	13,847	7,710	13,216	24,312
Alabama	1,380	19	0	1,361	41	798	434	364	128	113
Arkansas	650	0	0	650	W	443	217	226	W	W
Louisiana	6,015	417	0	5,598	285	4,723	2,709	2,014	5,957	3,690
Mississippi	1,699	0	0	1,699	0	1,015	456	559	W	6,188
New Mexico	365	0	0	365	W	218	154	64	11	W
Texas	17,217	6,101	0	11,116	267	14,360	9,877	4,483	7,026	14,276
PAD District IV	3,378	0	0	3,378	76	2,137	1,801	336	389	409
Colorado	897	0	0	897	W	360	317	43	W	W
Idaho	293	0	0	293	W	207	147	60	W	W
Montana	1,001	0	0	1,001	W	548	548	0	93	12
Utah	450	0	0	450	W	554	384	170	51	275
Wyoming	737	0	0	737	W	468	405	63	W	85
PAD District V	17,622	10,415	0	7,207	84	8,842	6,946	1,896	6,141	2,325
Alaska	458	0	0	458	W	529	29	500	W	W
Arizona	847	294	0	553	W	600	578	22	W	W
California	11,423	10,121	0	1,302	77	4,685	4,495	190	3,249	598
Hawaii	668	0	0	668	W	511	132	379	W	W
Nevada	189	0	0	189	W	76	71	5	W	W
Oregon	1,442	0	0	1,442	W	664	496	168	570	W
Washington	2,595	0	0	2,595	W	1,777	1,145	632	1,078	31
U.S. Total^a	110,633	34,523	276	75,834	4,245	100,959	53,236	47,723	33,496	48,733

^a Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, July 2002
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	0	238	0	505	619	992	0	0	63,558
Petroleum Products	9,487	0	0	2,194	4,991	3,351	0	89,689	32,683
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	492
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2	0	0	446	3,234	12	0	1,293	2,152
Unfinished Oils	29	0	0	27	70	0	0	0	83
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	4,081
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,591	0	0	703	941	1,587	0	53,282	14,298
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	473	0	0	8,855	1,245
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6,591	0	0	703	468	1,587	0	44,427	13,053
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	68	46
Jet Fuel	194	0	0	135	0	1,183	0	12,594	4,446
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	194	0	0	135	0	1,183	0	12,594	4,446
Kerosene	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,536	0	0	413	228	557	0	21,023	5,657
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,121	0	0	244	168	557	0	15,096	4,621
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	415	0	0	169	60	0	0	5,927	1,036
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	282	0	0	286	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	60	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	74
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	50
Lubricants	0	0	0	54	46	0	0	539	436
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	299	868
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9,487	238	0	2,699	5,610	4,343	0	89,689	96,241

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,882	680	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	402	2,832	2,756	3,829	916	0	0	61	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	216	357	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,546	3,472	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	295	2,466	675	0	717	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	1,207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	295	1,259	675	0	717	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	67	161	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	67	161	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	40	205	316	0	199	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	40	174	316	0	171	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	31	0	0	28	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	402	2,832	5,638	4,509	916	0	0	61	0

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

**Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts,
July 2002**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	0	238	219	619	992	0	63,558
Petroleum Products	9,386	0	554	4,514	3,351	70,884	28,094
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	150	0	0	492
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2	0	446	3,234	12	1,112	2,152
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	75	0	0	0	0	0	3,964
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,591	0	46	902	1,587	41,792	12,676
Reformulated	0	0	0	473	0	8,248	548
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6,591	0	46	429	1,587	33,544	12,128
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	12	0	40
Jet Fuel	194	0	28	0	1,183	10,131	4,396
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	194	0	28	0	1,183	10,131	4,396
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,524	0	34	228	557	17,849	4,374
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,121	0	34	168	557	12,626	4,087
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	403	0	0	60	0	5,223	287
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9,386	238	773	5,133	4,343	70,884	91,652

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,882	680	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	402	2,832	2,756	3,829	916	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	216	357	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,546	3,472	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	295	2,466	675	0	717	0	0
Reformulated	0	1,207	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	295	1,259	675	0	717	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	67	161	3	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	67	161	3	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	40	205	316	0	199	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	40	174	316	0	171	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	31	0	0	28	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	402	2,832	5,638	4,509	916	0	0

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, July 2002
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	0	0	0	286	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	101	0	0	1,640	477	0	18,805	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	0
Unfinished Oils	29	0	0	27	70	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	657	39	0	11,490	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	607	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	657	39	0	10,883	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	107	0	0	2,463	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	107	0	0	2,463	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	12	0	0	379	0	0	3,174	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	210	0	0	2,470	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	12	0	0	169	0	0	704	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	282	0	286	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	282	0	286	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	60	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	54	46	0	539	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	400	0	0	299	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	101	0	0	1,926	477	0	18,805	0

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	752	18,053	4,589	0	0	0	61
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	181	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	83	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	188	50	117	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	200	11,290	1,622	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	607	697	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	200	10,683	925	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	68	6	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	52	2,411	50	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	52	2,411	50	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,283	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	2,470	534	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	704	749	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	286	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	286	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	74	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	67	50	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	304	235	436	0	0	0	61
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	8	291	868	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	752	18,053	4,589	0	0	0	61

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, July 2002
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	505	238	267	66,440	2,116	64,324
Petroleum Products	91,883	9,487	82,396	44,926	10,536	34,390
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	708	150	558
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,739	2	1,737	3,700	3,692	8
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	724	1,517	-793
Propane/Propylene	1,698	0	1,698	1,855	1,633	222
Normal Butane/Butylene	41	2	39	464	378	86
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	657	164	493
Unfinished Oils	27	29	-2	112	97	15
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	238	75	163	4,156	0	4,156
Finished Motor Gasoline	53,985	6,591	47,394	21,564	3,231	18,333
Reformulated	8,855	0	8,855	1,245	473	772
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	45,130	6,591	38,539	20,319	2,758	17,561
Finished Aviation Gasoline	68	0	68	46	12	34
Jet Fuel	12,729	194	12,535	4,643	1,318	3,325
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	12,729	194	12,535	4,643	1,318	3,325
Kerosene	16	0	16	0	16	-16
Distillate Fuel Oil	21,436	2,536	18,900	8,509	1,198	7,311
0.05 percent sulfur and under	15,340	2,121	13,219	7,058	969	6,089
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	6,096	415	5,681	1,451	229	1,222
Residual Fuel Oil	286	0	286	0	282	-282
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	60	-60	134	40	94
Special Naphthas	67	0	67	50	0	50
Lubricants	593	0	593	436	100	336
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	699	0	699	868	400	468
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	92,388	9,725	82,663	111,366	12,652	98,714

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	1,537	63,558	-62,021	992	3,562	-2,570	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	8,881	125,606	-116,725	3,753	7,501	-3,748	3,748	61	3,687
Pentanes Plus	507	492	15	0	573	-573	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,706	3,445	3,261	12	5,018	-5,006	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	3,563	195	3,368	0	2,575	-2,575	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	2,093	2,449	-356	12	1,576	-1,564	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	638	252	386	0	511	-511	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	412	549	-137	0	356	-356	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	70	83	-13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	4,319	-4,319	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	941	70,341	-69,400	1,882	1,392	490	3,183	0	3,183
Reformulated	473	11,307	-10,834	0	0	0	1,207	0	1,207
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	468	59,034	-58,566	1,882	1,392	490	1,976	0	1,976
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	114	-114	12	0	12	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	17,268	-17,268	1,250	3	1,247	161	0	161
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	17,268	-17,268	1,250	3	1,247	161	0	161
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	228	26,925	-26,697	597	515	82	404	0	404
0.05 percent sulfur and under	168	19,931	-19,763	597	487	110	345	0	345
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	60	6,994	-6,934	0	28	-28	59	0	59
Residual Fuel Oil	282	286	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	40	74	-34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	117	-117	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	107	975	-868	0	0	0	0	61	-61
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,167	-1,167	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10,418	189,164	-178,746	4,745	11,063	-6,318	3,748	61	3,687

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Central Atlantic: The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Lower Atlantic: The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

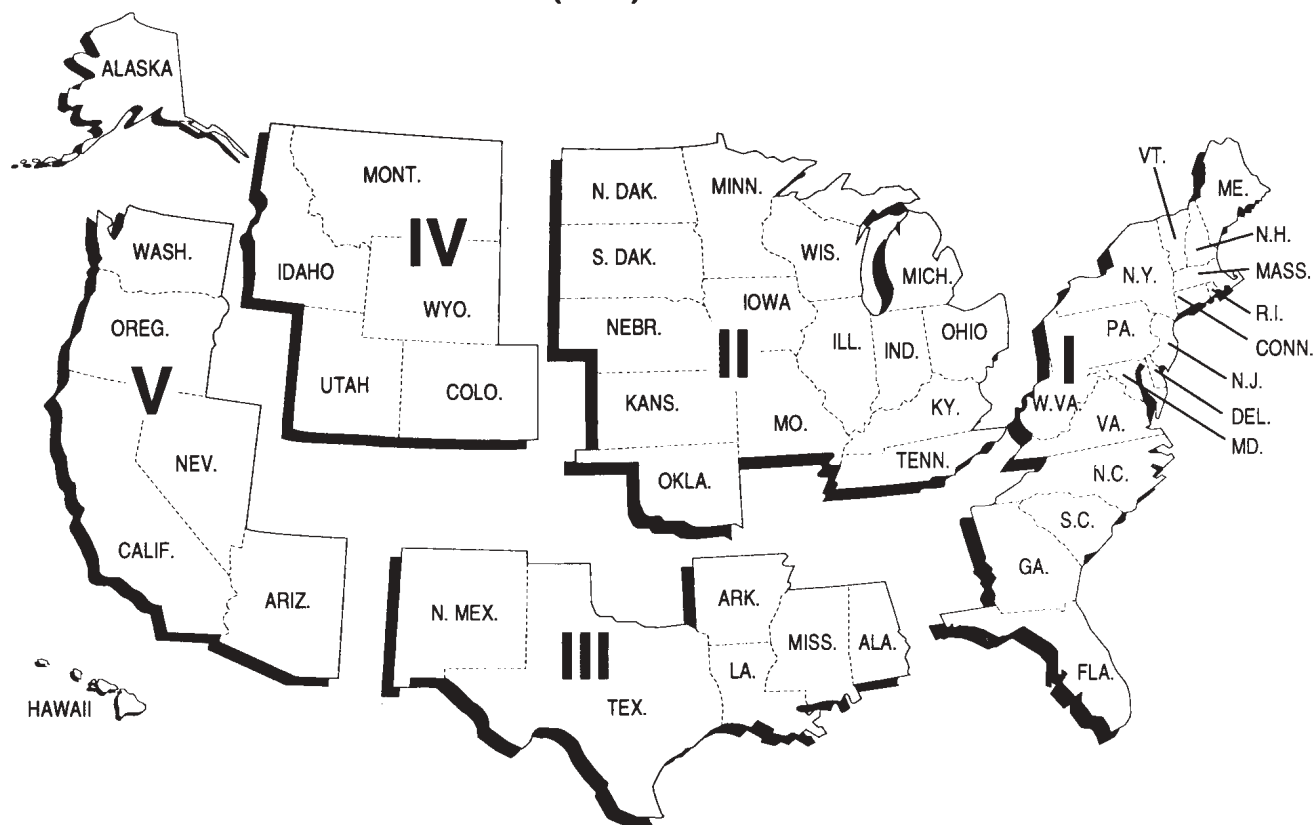
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

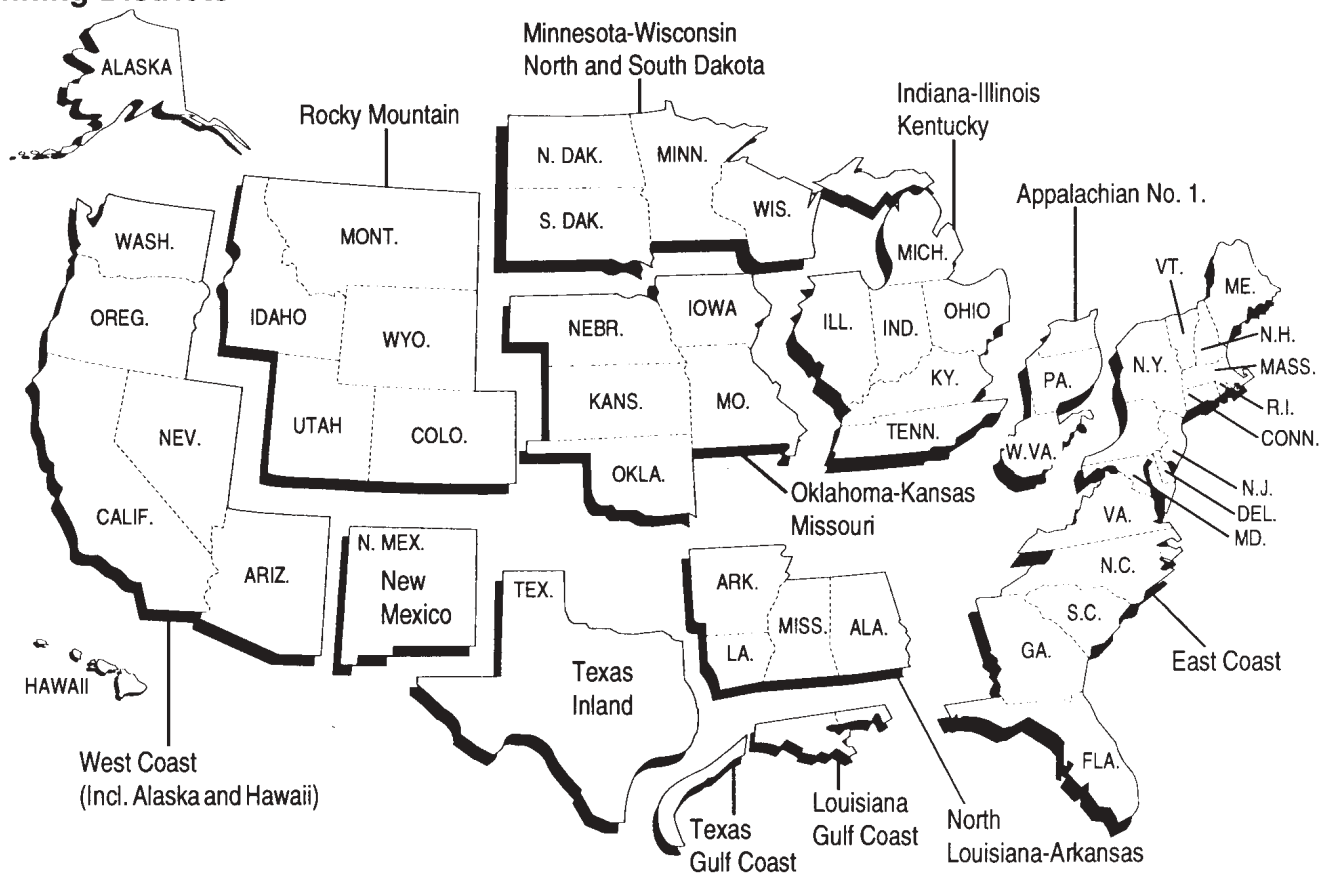
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Refining Districts



Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in the Detailed Statistics section of this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts
- Note 9. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are listed below:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-807	"Propane Telephone Survey"
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-819M	"Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"
EIA-820	"Biennial Refinery Report"

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and which appear in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR).

The Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey" is used to collect data on production, stocks, and imports of propane. These data are used to monitor the supply of propane and to report to the Congress and others on supplies when requested. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) surveys. Data are collected on a weekly basis during the heating season (October through March) and published electronically in the *Winter Fuels Report*. During the non-heating season (April through September) data are collected on end-of-month stocks only. These data are published in the WPSR.

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the MPSRS. These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery/blender and natural gas plant operations data; refinery/blender, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follows in Explanatory Note 2.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the PSM. They are published in final form in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is published once a year in the PSM feature article entitled, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the October 2001 issue and evaluated the accuracy of the data for the current year compared with the previous year.

The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," is used to collect preliminary data on production and stocks of oxygenates by PAD District. These data are

used to monitor the supply of oxygenates. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the MPSRS surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. Data are published in Appendix D of this publication and in the *WPSR*.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, operable capacity for atmospheric crude oil distillation units and downstream units, as well as production capacity and storage capacity for petroleum products. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA* Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable. The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-819M	"Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 260 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. In addition, the Form EIA-811 must be completed by merchant oxygenate plants that produce oxygenates. Approximately 320 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 80 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 175 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 180 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 585 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease

vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 40 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" - The sample of companies that report on the EIA-819M are selected from the universe of companies that report on the MPSRS surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. The universe consists of (1) operators of facilities that produce (manufacture or distill) oxygenates (including MTBE plants, petrochemical plants, and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations); (2) operators of petroleum refineries; and (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other nonrefinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenate. Approximately 85 respondents report on the Form EIA-819M.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the survey Form EIA-819M is the cut-off method and is performed using software developed by EIA's Office of Statistical Standards. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported (oxygenate production and oxygenate stocks.) Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total for each oxygenate item and supply type by geographic region (PAD Districts I through V) for which data may be published.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the bulk terminal company or merchant oxygenate plant regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/hydrogen/oxygenates and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," is used to collect data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," is used to collect data on production and stocks

of oxygenates. Data on end-of-month stocks are reported on a custody basis regardless of ownership. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Collection Methods

Except for the EIA-819M, survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Data collection for the 819M begins on the seventh working day of each month. Data are solicited by telephone or transmitted to the EIA by facsimile. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, and 819M. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values.

On the EIA-819M, data are aggregated for each geographic region. Estimation factors, which are derived from the previous year's data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates.

Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, 817, and 819M are kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review*, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review*.

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins, and lubricants is suppressed on PSM Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding PSA table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed on the PSM and corresponding PSA tables listed below. In addition, complementary suppression is performed to avoid any residual disclosure.

- Table 28, “Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,” (inputs of oxygenates)
- Table 30, “Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,” (stocks of oxygenates)
- Table 51, “Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,” (stocks of oxygenates)
- Table 52, “Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products,” (all products)
- Table D2, “Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks by PAD Districts,” and
- Table D3, “Monthly MTBE Production and Stocks by PAD Districts.”

With the exception of the tables listed above, the tables in the *PSM* (and corresponding *PSA* tables) are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent.

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (*PSM*) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (*PAD*) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

Supply

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, other liquids production, and finished petroleum products production.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is reported on Form EIA-816 and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by forcing the product supplied to be zero; thereby backing into field production.

Field production of finished petroleum products is calculated by (1) adding the amount of fuel ethanol that has been blended into finished motor gasoline, and (2) plus (+) or minus (-) the field production of motor gasoline blending components. Refer to Explanatory Note 8 for a further discussion of this calculation.

Negative field production of motor gasoline blending components represents an understatement for finished motor gasoline.

Negative field production of other finished motor gasoline represents an overstatement of other finished motor gasoline and an understatement of oxygenated motor gasoline.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and oxygenates, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Disposition

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, lique-

fied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 States to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

The refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

Refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline) are calculated by dividing the production for each product by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total.

Stocks

Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

Movements

Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the California Department of Conservation.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182,

“Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report.” After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the California Department of Conservation. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Table 26 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares a weekly crude oil production estimate, which is used in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR). At the end of the production month, these weekly estimates are aggregated into an original estimate of monthly crude oil production. Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, “Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;” (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA’s estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA estimates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is a monthly aggregate of the weekly crude oil production estimates published in the WPSR. This original monthly estimate is used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.
- The interim estimate is used in the PSM Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.
- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent

with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual*.

- The final estimate is published in the PSA.

Note 5. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

- (1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
- (2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production,

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil^a Production Estimates and Reported States^b Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data	Month of Production																		
Availability	3-01	4-01	5-01	6-01	7-01	8-01	9-01	10-01	11-01	12-01	1-02	2-02	3-02	4-02	5-02	6-02	7-02	8-02	
Reported State Data																			
5-14-01	1010	0																	
6-14-01	1151	997	0																
7-14-01	2025	1116	973	0															
8-14-01	3991	2179	1222	948	0														
9-14-01	5446	5052	2087	1077	935	0													
10-14-01	5596	5481	3930	1968	1031	973	0												
11-14-01	5783	5722	5392	4706	1907	1087	939	0											
12-14-01	5787	5764	5617	5399	3987	1900	1040	902	0										
1-14-02	5788	5766	5618	5404	4000	3492	2177	1311	1115	0									
2-14-02	5794	5767	5619	5407	5315	3656	3359	1256	1146	1156	0								
3-14-02	5796	5772	5621	5445	5359	3674	3526	3277	2172	1311	1041	0							
4-14-02	5797	5776	5650	5519	5376	3882	3781	3776	3876	2427	1196	1046	0						
5-14-02	5875	5857	5723	5594	5483	3957	3852	3856	3961	3925	1878	1107	1043	0					
6-14-02	5875	5857	5729	5603	5494	4007	3853	3856	3984	3926	2219	2169	1327	1168	0				
7-14-02	5876	5859	5731	5605	5496	4009	3857	3861	3988	3977	3861	3631	2003	1161	1095	0			
8-14-02	5883	5871	5743	5629	5529	4295	4140	4158	4268	4274	4181	4212	4157	2412	1298	1113	0		
9-14-02	5883	5904	5743	5629	5529	4295	4140	4158	4269	4274	4182	4213	4221	2817	2481	1410	1115	0	
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production																			
9-14-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	9	10	11	16	19	24	28	33
Month of Production																			
	3-01	4-01	5-01	6-01	7-01	8-01	9-01	10-01	11-01	12-01	1-02	2-02	3-02	4-02	5-02	6-02	7-02	8-02	
Production Estimates																			
Estimate																			
Original ^c	5836	5864	5805	5743	5740	5776	5785	5763	5872	5894	5915	5950	5953	5895	5892	5915	5813	5875	
Interim ^d	5878	5854	5859	5799	5807	5823	5829	5812	5946	5948	5934	5938	5914	5887	5908	5887	5773		
Form EIA-182																			
Initial	5102	4727	5341	5100	5197	5112	5210	4994	5256	5344	5318	5391	5374	5340	5294	5107	5124		
Revised....	5182	5380	5307	5133	5183	5100	5094	5156	5345	5353	5277	5415	5306	5316	5275	5134			
Final ^e	5880	5863	5829	5766	5749	5725	5709	5746	5881	5888									

^a Includes lease condensate.

^b Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PADD III) and Pacific (PADD V), as two separate reporting entities.

^c Original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

^d Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.

^e Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 2000, DOE/EIA 0340(00)/2.

inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

Sampling and Nonsampling Errors

There are two types of errors usually associated with data produced from a survey: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Because the estimates for the monthly surveys 810 through 813, 816, and 817 are based on a complete census of the frame, there is no sampling error in the data presented. The data, however, are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors, sometimes referred to as biases, are those which can arise from a number of sources: (1) the inability to obtain data from all companies in the frame or sample (nonresponse and the method used to account for nonresponses, (2) definitional difficulties and/or improperly worded questions which lead to different interpretations, (3) mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained from respondents, and (4) other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation.

Response rates on the monthly surveys are very high. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal

to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

Monthly data are compared to weekly data on a regular basis. Discrepancies between weekly and monthly data are documented and respondents are called when discrepancies are either large (usually over 300 thousand barrels) or consistent (e.g., weekly data are always lower than monthly data). In addition, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published once a year in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply."

Sampling errors are those errors that occur when survey estimates are based on a sample rather than being derived from a complete census of the frame. The 819M data, which are based on sample estimates, serve as leading indicators of the PSRS monthly data for oxygenates. To assess the accuracy of the 819M statistics, data are compared with the monthly aggregate data for the EIA-810, 811, and 812 surveys. Although monthly data are still subject to error, they have been thoroughly reviewed and edited, and are considered to be the most accurate data available.

Data Revision

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. For Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, and 817 the Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

For the EIA-819M data, a determination is made on whether to process the resubmissions based on the magnitude of the revision. Cell entries on publication tables are marked with an "R" for revised.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report

month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Division (PD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted on a monthly and annual basis. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources regularly to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership.

Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814 and reviewing the sample frame for the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more thorough coverage, the PD periodically conducts a comprehensive frames investigation. These investigations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Note 8. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts

Crude Oil Lease Stock Adjustment

End-of-month crude oil stocks held on leases are reported on the EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report." However, only those companies that store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil are required to submit a report. Previous frames analysis has shown that crude oil stocks held on leases reported to the EIA are consistently lower than the lease stocks reported to individual states.

Up until 1983, monthly state government data on lease stocks were substituted for EIA data wherever possible in order to rectify the understatement of lease crude oil stocks. State data were available from three states — Texas, New Mexico, and Montana. To calculate the "lease adjustment," a comparison between EIA reported data and the state government data was made and the difference added to the EIA data for the respective states.

In 1983, the EIA modified the Form EIA-813 to eliminate state data on crude oil stocks and began collecting crude oil stock data by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District. With this change, the "lease adjustment" could no longer be calculated on a state basis and was changed to a PAD District level.

Trans Alaskan Pipeline System Adjustment

Beginning with the January 1989 data, adjustments are made to refinery inputs and product supplied of natural gas liquids (NGLs) and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment is made to refinery input in all PAD Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan-NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem which began in 1987 grew as injections on NGLs into the TAPS increased. Data for 1988 was revised in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* to account for the adjustment.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment

Beginning with the reporting of January 1993 data, adjustments were made to the product supplied series for finished motor gasoline. It was recognized that motor gasoline statistics published by the EIA through 1992 were underreported because the reporting system was not collecting all fuel ethanol and motor gasoline blending components being blended downstream from the refinery. The EIA was able to quantify these volumes and make corrective adjustments for 1992 in 1993 (refer to Table B2).

Fuel Ethanol Adjustment

Prior to 1993, an estimated 60 to 70 thousand barrels per day of fuel ethanol were added to motor gasoline to produce gasohol but were not included in the EIA finished motor gasoline production data. In 1992, the EIA attempted to collect these data from downstream fuel ethanol motor gasoline blenders but found that this effort was impractical and the results were inaccurate.

Beginning in January 1993, an estimate for the missing fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline was calculated. This estimate was calculated as production (from the EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"), plus imports (from the EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report"), minus inputs at refineries (from the EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report"), plus or minus stock change (from the EIA-819M survey). This estimate for the amount of fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline was added to Table 1 for Natural Gas Liquids Field Production (line 14) and in the Field Production column for finished motor gasoline in Tables 2 through 25 published in the *PSM*.

An estimate for the total amount of gasohol produced with the ethanol is given as 10 times the estimated fuel ethanol blended (this assumes a 10 percent ethanol blend). This amount is added to the column labeled field production of "oxygenated gasoline" and subtracted from the field production of "other" finished gasoline. The PAD District level detail was obtained by allocating the national level estimates according to the percent of gasohol sales from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Monthly Motor Fuel Reported by States*, 1994.

Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment

Prior to 1993, the EIA published a "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components. Since these compo-

nents are to be blended into finished motor gasoline, there is no actual demand for this intermediate product. The EIA corrected this series by including the quantity of "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components with "other" finished motor gasoline. This change was accomplished in Tables 2 through 25 by adding product supplied for motor gasoline blending components to the column labeled field production of "other" motor gasoline, and subtracting it from the field production column for "motor gasoline blending components."

Fuel Ethanol Stock Adjustment

Total end-of-month stocks of fuel ethanol are underreported in the PSRS because of the inability to collect data from downstream fuel ethanol motor gasoline blenders. Total stocks of fuel ethanol are assumed to be those reported by ethanol producers on the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." The difference between the stocks reported on the EIA-819M and the stocks reported in the PSRS (from refiners, bulk terminal and pipeline operators) is added to the stocks shown for bulk terminals. If the stocks for the PSRS are higher than those reported on the EIA-819M, no adjustment is made.

Note 9. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

Effective with January 1994 data, several enhancements were made to the tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* to reflect changes in the petroleum industry and to provide more meaningful petroleum statistics. These changes primarily affect data reported for imports, exports, and product supplied.

- On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). As of January 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador now appear under imports from Non-OPEC sources. No revision was made to 1993 data. Countries have been realphabetized accordingly. This change is evident in Tables S3 and 35 through 44, 49 and 50.
- Exports data are now published for oxygenates and the sub-categories of finished motor gasoline (reformulated, oxygenated, and other) and distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).
- Product supplied is now calculated for reformulated, oxygenated, and other finished motor gasoline as well as the sulfur categories of distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).

**Table B2. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment, 1994 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

Item/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
1994													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	86	73	76	71	69	63	65	73	59	89	82	82	74
Motor Gas Blending	33	-7	27	58	51	82	98	98	81	-16	56	113	57
Product Supplied.....	6,980	7,275	7,395	7,564	7,644	7,922	7,884	7,975	7,615	7,548	7,464	7,924	7,601
1995													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	66	66	79	74	58	81	49	36	57	72	91	58	65
Motor Gas Blending	8	37	56	86	131	113	46	110	35	89	28	29	64
Product Supplied	7,163	7,481	7,788	7,651	7,894	8,220	7,888	8,187	7,786	7,781	7,866	7,742	7,789
1996													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	58	53	49	37	27	14	9	20	23	36	44	38	34
Motor Gas Blending	61	75	(s)	-8	43	48	103	52	21	80	60	43	48
Product Supplied.....	7,271	7,599	7,792	7,873	8,071	8,088	8,165	8,343	7,662	8,093	7,915	7,794	7,891
1997													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	39	50	51	46	48	38	59	37	47	69	50	61	50
Motor Gas Blending	-20	61	-27	87	73	113	89	95	115	107	165	80	78
Product Supplied.....	7,301	7,668	7,796	8,064	8,139	8,288	8,496	8,233	8,023	8,141	7,965	8,065	8,017
1998													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	66	55	61	55	42	50	49	58	62	71	55	75	58
Motor Gas Blending	84	39	117	140	142	246	111	88	171	89	145	205	132
Product Supplied.....	7,618	7,711	8,004	8,312	8,279	8,520	8,680	8,568	8,310	8,378	8,167	8,451	8,253
1999													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	57	52	52	53	50	59	43	54	55	64	66	72	56
Motor Gas Blending	81	-13	20	134	46	214	192	128	102	212	156	165	120
Product Supplied.....	7,701	8,031	8,128	8,506	8,420	8,886	8,942	8,579	8,305	8,542	8,240	8,859	8,431
2000													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	60	47	62	62	76	52	68	73	66	74	73	76	66
Motor Gas Blending	255	208	178	158	198	125	80	158	155	107	83	319	169
Product Supplied.....	7,653	8,291	8,305	8,375	8,661	8,824	8,642	8,921	8,518	8,417	8,384	8,670	8,472
2001													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	80	65	61	59	64	40	96	52	71	93	63	58	67
Motor Gas Blending	264	121	289	303	196	210	213	245	196	193	175	252	222
Product Supplied.....	8,099	8,234	8,532	8,575	8,706	8,690	9,023	8,953	8,557	8,655	8,677	8,585	8,610
2002													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	61	74	57	74	85	74	90						74
Motor Gas Blending	167	234	172	213	351	281	290						244
Product Supplied.....	8,172	8,630	8,655	8,716	9,071	9,176	9,128						8,797

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: • Fuel Ethanol Adjustment — 1994 -2000, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes I and II (Table3, Motor gasoline field production minus motor gasoline blending component field production); 2001 —, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), (Table 4). • Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment — 1994 - 2000, EIA, *PSA*, Volumes I and II (Table 3; Motor gasoline blending component field adjustment) 2001 —, EIA, *PSM* (Table 4).

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 2002
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs.....	15,487	4	15,621	3	15,652	16	16,701	2	16,741	-1	—	—	5
Crude Oil.....	14,453	-3	14,274	-1	14,452	43	15,332	-21	15,298	-27	—	—	-2
Pentanes Plus	151	30	187	0	169	0	176	0	208	0	—	—	6
LPGs.....	322	1	276	2	218	2	195	(s)	186	0	—	—	1
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	203	1	163	2	98	2	68	0	59	0	—	—	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	119	0	113	1	120	(s)	126	(s)	127	0	—	—	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	334	(s)	347	(s)	358	-1	362	2	386	0	—	—	(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	275	-16	508	2	391	-29	428	21	628	26	—	—	1
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	-45	-8	36	0	65	1	209	0	39	0	—	—	-2
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	-5	0	-6	0	-2	0	-1	0	-3	0	—	—	0
Production	18,645	4	18,834	-5	18,875	27	19,942	32	20,140	-2	—	—	11
Pentanes Plus	290	(s)	293	0	292	(s)	300	(s)	306	1	—	—	(s)
LPGs.....	2,001	-10	2,171	2	2,302	5	2,446	10	2,495	-1	—	—	1
Ethane/Ethylene	693	-5	729	2	752	1	758	4	751	3	—	—	1
Propane/Propylene.....	1,087	-5	1,114	(s)	1,113	-2	1,134	2	1,155	4	—	—	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	42	1	132	0	236	7	355	4	382	-8	—	—	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	179	-1	196	0	200	(s)	200	(s)	207	1	—	—	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	325	1	280	-1	299	-1	355	3	377	-1	—	—	(s)
Motor Gas Blend. Comp	-167	-38	-234	34	-172	-6	-213	2	-351	1	—	—	-2
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	8,131	37	8,137	-34	8,073	13	8,606	-2	8,748	-1	—	—	3
Reformulated	2,533	0	2,607	0	2,610	0	2,708	0	2,706	(s)	—	—	(s)
Oxygenated	741	(s)	847	(s)	650	0	796	0	899	0	—	—	0
Other	4,858	36	4,684	-34	4,813	13	5,102	-2	5,142	-1	—	—	3
Finished Aviation Gasoline	14	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	11	0	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	1,477	0	1,451	0	1,501	4	1,492	0	1,479	0	—	—	1
Naphtha-Type Jet	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,477	0	1,451	0	1,501	4	1,491	0	1,479	0	—	—	1
Kerosene	86	0	62	0	60	0	41	0	42	0	—	—	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,501	0	3,489	-1	3,345	6	3,636	0	3,709	0	—	—	1
Residual Fuel Oil	621	0	612	(s)	607	9	600	0	582	0	—	—	2
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	181	11	214	7	202	5	225	13	249	0	—	—	7
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	167	0	169	0	161	(s)	167	0	142	0	—	—	(s)
Special Naphthas	46	0	51	0	68	0	50	0	51	0	—	—	0
Lubricants	159	0	156	2	167	(s)	182	0	172	0	—	—	(s)
Waxes	19	2	17	(s)	18	-2	19	-1	17	0	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	792	1	816	-16	759	(s)	795	5	797	0	—	—	-2
Asphalt and Road Oil	318	0	450	1	482	-8	472	0	551	0	—	—	-1
Still Gas	622	(s)	622	1	636	3	689	2	698	0	—	—	1
Miscellaneous Products.....	62	1	62	(s)	59	-1	64	1	65	(s)	—	—	(s)
Imports	10,847	193	10,769	114	10,957	150	11,524	180	11,612	74	—	—	142
Crude Oil.....	8,646	80	8,642	117	8,650	123	9,140	166	9,205	72	—	—	111
Pentanes Plus	6	0	43	0	20	0	4	0	3	0	—	—	0
LPGs.....	229	8	217	0	199	0	195	0	129	1	—	—	2
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	0
Propane/Propylene.....	197	3	177	0	145	0	155	0	86	1	—	—	1
Normal Butane/Butylene	29	5	28	0	36	0	27	0	31	0	—	—	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	2	0	12	0	18	0	13	0	13	0	—	—	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	80	0	68	0	68	0	56	0	72	0	—	—	0
Unfinished Oils.....	360	61	365	-1	424	-6	433	0	490	0	—	—	11
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	269	15	295	-29	288	6	329	0	419	0	—	—	-1
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	416	7	451	-9	504	0	512	0	480	0	—	—	(s)
Reformulated	217	5	212	0	188	0	225	0	176	0	—	—	1
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0
Other	200	2	239	-9	316	0	287	0	304	0	—	—	-1
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	102	-2	99	8	94	14	137	0	79	0	—	—	4
Naphtha-Type Jet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	102	-2	99	8	94	14	137	0	79	0	—	—	4
Kerosene	3	0	3	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	—	—	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	292	3	231	13	239	-5	219	0	191	(s)	—	—	2
Residual Fuel Oil	170	0	106	0	177	5	257	0	223	0	—	—	1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	55	0	49	0	51	0	70	0	69	0	—	—	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	140	0	128	0	155	0	132	0	187	0	—	—	0
Special Naphthas	39	0	29	0	32	0	9	0	13	0	—	—	0
Lubricants	5	0	4	0	6	0	11	0	7	0	—	—	0
Waxes	3	(s)	3	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	0	20	5	14	15	14	4	14	14	0	—	—	12
Asphalt and Road Oil	31	0	29	0	28	0	11	0	25	0	—	—	0
Miscellaneous Products.....	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	0

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 2002
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)....	1,591,840	-1,171	1,576,299	-10	1,570,697	1,900	1,589,108	-458	1,611,308	-714	—	—	-91
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	320,314	-12	326,837	366	331,445	1,905	324,925	-400	326,378	-25	—	—	367
Pentanes Plus.....	7,018	66	6,274	0	5,823	-1	6,690	1	8,196	213	—	—	56
LPGs.....	103,909	-7	89,965	-22	86,400	-13	101,858	13	113,580	54	—	—	5
Ethane/Ethylene	27,258	-246	26,009	-24	23,665	0	27,082	0	29,603	-17	—	—	-57
Propane/Propylene.....	53,168	220	42,550	0	39,280	-21	45,908	1	50,770	20	—	—	44
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	17,729	-32	14,595	8	16,358	8	21,061	12	25,421	50	—	—	9
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,754	51	6,811	-6	7,097	0	7,807	0	7,786	1	—	—	9
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates..	14,757	-31	13,959	-50	13,566	-55	13,953	-20	14,959	-51	—	—	-41
Unfinished Oils.....	91,135	-80	90,321	-151	93,876	-155	94,693	211	91,132	27	—	—	-30
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	51,985	-131	52,142	0	53,082	-13	49,161	47	48,987	63	—	—	-7
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	206	0	229	0	193	0	123	0	111	0	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	170,016	139	165,986	-302	160,363	-37	167,631	15	169,758	-294	—	—	-96
Reformulated.....	46,051	0	45,463	-175	43,743	0	46,373	0	47,157	-122	—	—	-59
Oxygenated	425	79	394	0	292	0	451	0	346	0	—	—	16
Other.....	123,540	60	120,129	-127	116,328	-37	120,807	15	122,255	-172	—	—	-52
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	1,466	0	1,622	0	1,650	0	1,630	0	1,494	0	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	41,361	-113	40,813	0	41,789	-8	40,360	0	40,977	0	—	—	-24
Naphtha-Type Jet	86	0	74	0	70	0	74	0	72	0	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	41,275	-113	40,739	0	41,719	-8	40,286	0	40,905	0	—	—	-24
Kerosene	5,161	0	4,520	0	4,138	0	4,139	-3	4,133	-24	—	—	-5
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	137,816	-796	130,010	-17	123,033	66	122,622	-211	127,442	-420	—	—	-276
Residual Fuel Oil.....	41,594	-238	39,099	-4	34,389	-73	34,580	-3	33,876	0	—	—	-64
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	2,177	4	2,735	0	2,919	27	3,055	0	2,547	0	—	—	6
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,459	0	1,674	0	1,545	-2	1,539	0	1,620	0	—	—	(s)
Special Naphthas.....	1,799	0	1,670	0	1,879	0	1,682	0	1,854	0	—	—	0
Lubricants	12,053	-19	11,315	33	11,106	19	10,876	0	10,473	0	—	—	7
Waxes.....	667	104	602	137	688	126	690	137	819	0	—	—	101
Petroleum Coke.....	8,100	202	8,057	205	8,153	197	8,540	0	8,596	0	—	—	121
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	22,616	0	27,317	41	32,074	-23	32,460	0	31,929	0	—	—	4
Miscellaneous Products.....	1,634	-259	1,201	-246	1,100	-60	1,159	-245	1,190	-257	—	—	-213
Product Supplied.....	19,170	173	19,475	-92	19,516	70	19,419	25	19,678	-6	—	—	36
Crude Oil.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0
Pentanes Plus.....	152	-28	176	2	157	(s)	99	(s)	52	-6	—	—	-6
LPGs.....	2,420	-20	2,567	-52	2,335	3	1,900	9	1,993	-1	—	—	-12
Ethane/Ethylene	610	-5	774	-6	828	(s)	644	4	670	3	—	—	-1
Propane/Propylene.....	1,657	-17	1,635	-44	1,304	-2	1,043	1	1,041	4	—	—	-11
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	85	6	100	-3	114	5	150	3	189	-10	—	—	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	68	-3	57	1	90	(s)	62	(s)	93	1	—	—	(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	-26	79	-114	-1	-82	23	-23	-33	-23	-20	—	—	10
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	2	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	8,172	43	8,630	-27	8,655	4	8,743	-4	9,071	9	—	—	6
Reformulated.....	2,723	-13	2,829	6	2,834	-6	2,830	0	2,849	4	—	—	-2
Oxygenated	739	-2	848	2	654	0	786	0	903	0	—	—	0
Other.....	4,709	58	4,954	-36	5,167	10	5,126	-4	5,319	6	—	—	8
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	15	0	12	0	16	0	19	0	16	0	—	—	0
Jet Fuel	1,585	2	1,529	4	1,562	19	1,658	(s)	1,527	0	—	—	5
Naphtha-Type Jet	-4	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-16	0	-8	0	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,589	2	1,529	4	1,562	19	1,674	(s)	1,535	0	—	—	5
Kerosene	67	(s)	74	0	51	0	16	(s)	35	1	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,875	53	3,720	-15	3,741	-1	3,801	9	3,671	7	—	—	11
0.05% & under.....	2,482	57	2,501	-14	2,527	1	2,688	13	2,707	7	—	—	13
Greater than 0.05%	1,394	-4	1,219	-2	1,214	-2	1,112	-4	964	(s)	—	—	-2
Residual Fuel Oil.....	636	8	637	-8	764	16	692	-2	667	(s)	—	—	3
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	243	11	243	7	247	4	290	14	334	0	—	—	7
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	308	0	289	0	320	0	299	(s)	326	0	—	—	(s)
Special Naphthas.....	87	(s)	73	0	84	0	39	0	38	0	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	187	2	141	(s)	147	(s)	170	1	159	0	—	—	(s)
Waxes.....	17	-1	19	-1	15	-1	18	-1	13	4	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	470	14	466	-2	449	13	479	26	445	0	—	—	10
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	283	0	309	(s)	354	-6	467	-1	588	0	—	—	-1
Still Gas.....	622	(s)	622	1	636	3	689	2	698	0	—	—	1
Miscellaneous Products.....	54	9	77	0	62	-7	62	7	63	(s)	—	—	2

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

EIA-819M

Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

The EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," provides production data and preliminary stock data for fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. Refer to Appendix B, Explanatory Note 2 for further detail. Final data on stocks of fuel ethanol and MTBE are presented in the Detailed Statistics section. The quantity of oxygenates blended into motor gasoline previously published in this appendix is now presented in Appendix B, Table B2.

Table D1. U.S. Summary, August 2002

Products	August 2002		July 2002		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production.....	4,203	136	3,970	128	31,264	129
Stocks	6,029	—	5,883	—	—	—
MTBE						
Production.....	6,520	210	6,539	211	50,302	207
Stocks	6,663	—	7,494	—	—	—

R = Revised data.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

**Table D2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration
for Defense Districts (PADD)**

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
2001	115	116	113	107	107	110	112	113	116	121	126	124
2002	135	122	128	126	129	123	128	136				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	2,582	2,525	2,547	2,807	3,029	3,095	3,388	4,226	4,225	3,521	3,785	4,013
2002	4,627	4,613	5,192	5,590	5,728	5,962	5,883	6,029				
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	270	225	176	175	151	130	137	409	397	281	288	356
2002	322	340	308	390	430	490	487	500				
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
2001	114	115	112	107	107	109	111	113	115	118	124	121
2002	133	120	126	125	128	123	127	135				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	1,634	1,562	1,739	1,825	1,835	1,943	2,175	2,464	2,522	1,957	2,183	2,478
2002	2,890	2,932	3,416	3,615	3,703	3,642	3,524	3,553				
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	268	354	235	392	607	652	674	673	888	922	866	801
2002	887	912	1,156	1,265	1,279	1,398	1,408	1,452				
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	76	88	104	102	134	151	147	127	125	84	109	121
2002	127	119	97	89	65	122	140	167				
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	335	295	293	313	302	219	256	553	292	278	339	257
2002	400	310	215	230	251	310	323	357				

R = Revised data.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report.

Table D3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
2001	148	193	213	236	232	234	222	219	213	225	216	198
2002	180	173	197	221	230	232	211	210				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	7,891	7,938	8,439	7,947	7,824	7,959	8,354	7,406	7,493	8,125	8,059	7,923
2002	8,604	8,345	7,485	7,206	7,474	7,943	7,494	6,663				
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	1,689	1,416	1,728	1,642	1,341	1,358	1,579	2,118	1,702	2,118	2,102	1,921
2002	2,414	2,026	1,474	1,717	1,249	1,752	1,581	1,484				
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
2001	128	170	187	206	202	203	194	188	183	196	191	177
2002	157	152	174	197	207	204	188	186				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	3,541	3,571	4,585	4,010	3,883	3,896	3,569	2,907	3,652	4,228	3,710	3,516
2002	3,215	3,459	4,119	3,646	3,777	3,900	3,002	2,810				
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
2001	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2002	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
2001	2,592	2,901	2,056	2,135	2,460	2,582	3,080	2,234	2,017	1,694	2,112	2,380
2002	2,756	2,644	1,712	1,713	2,302	2,207	2,849	2,308				

R = Revised data.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D4. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production by Merchant and Captive Plants
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
1993	115	114	112	138	132	126	155	142	157	146	148	144
1994	123	140	129	140	139	115	154	166	160	164	150	144
1995	149	144	121	168	169	182	181	171	163	167	174	171
1996	173	172	182	183	194	202	197	179	186	187	183	184
1997	161	192	182	186	194	209	201	217	200	206	211	205
1998	188	176	201	209	195	204	220	217	210	202	220	221
1999	216	212	178	210	219	221	217	222	231	218	228	224
2000	202	207	213	223	233	242	223	226	209	210	192	160
2001	148	193	213	236	232	234	222	219	213	225	216	198
2002	180	173	197	221	230	232	211	210				
Merchant Plants												
1993	63	66	67	87	75	70	89	79	87	76	81	75
1994	63	76	66	73	72	50	73	89	90	81	84	69
1995	76	68	61	86	85	91	90	88	79	90	97	92
1996	94	92	93	95	109	123	111	96	101	98	94	87
1997	72	106	99	92	93	104	106	113	99	108	109	108
1998	97	77	104	107	94	106	114	108	100	100	117	114
1999	105	111	83	114	114	110	102	104	110	111	118	110
2000	101	99	106	116	118	121	108	112	100	114	97	68
2001	50	89	101	115	114	112	107	102	99	116	109	101
2002	107	106	124	139	148	144	130	129				
Captive Plants												
1993	52	48	45	50	57	55	67	62	70	70	67	69
1994	60	64	63	67	67	65	81	78	70	83	66	75
1995	73	76	60	83	84	91	91	83	84	76	78	79
1996	79	80	89	89	84	79	85	83	85	89	89	97
1997	89	86	83	94	102	105	95	104	101	98	102	97
1998	91	99	97	102	101	99	106	109	111	102	104	107
1999	110	101	94	97	104	111	114	118	120	107	110	114
2000	100	108	107	107	115	121	116	114	109	96	95	92
2001	98	104	112	121	118	122	115	117	114	109	107	96
2002	72	68	73	82	82	88	81	82				

R = Revised data.

Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Appendix E

Northeast Heating Oil Reserve

On July 10, 2000, President Clinton directed the Department of Energy to establish the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve. The reserve is intended to reduce the risks presented by home heating oil shortages, such as the ones experienced in December 1996 and January-February 2000.

Maximum inventory of heating oil in the reserve will be two million barrels. The Department of Energy believes that a two-million-barrel reserve will provide relief from weather-related shortages for approximately ten days, which is the time for ships to bring heating oil from the Gulf of Mexico to New York Harbor. Inventory for the reserve was acquired by exchanging crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve for heating oil to be delivered to the storage facilities.

For more information on the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve, please contact Mr. Nathan Harvey from the Office of Petroleum Reserves at (202) 586-4734.

Northeast Heating Oil Reserve inventories classified as “Distillate Fuel Oil - Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur” are not considered to be in the commercial sector and therefore are excluded from distillate fuel oil supply and disposition statistics in Energy Information Administration publications, such as the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, and the Distillate Watch.

Northeast Heating Oil Reserve (Thousand Barrels)

Terminal Operator	Location	Week Ending August 30, 2002
First Reserve Terminal (Hess)	Woodbridge, NJ	1,000
Williams Energy Services (formerly Wyatt Morgan Stanley)	New Haven, CT	500
Motiva Enterprises LLC (Equiva)	New Haven, CT	350
Motiva Enterprises LLC (Equiva)	Providence, RI	150
Total		2,000

Source: Energy Information Administration.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

(Revised)

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product, alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity ordensity of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr.}_{60^\circ \text{ F}/60^\circ \text{ F}}} - 131.5$$

The higher the API gravity, the lighter the compound. Light crudes generally exceed 38 degrees API and heavy crudes are commonly labeled as all crudes with an API gravity of 22 degrees or below. Intermediate crudes fall in the range of 22 degrees to 38 degrees API gravity.

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituent obtained by petroleum processing; used primarily for road construction. It includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. *Note:* The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in aviation reciprocating engines. Fuel specifications are provided in ASTM Specification D 910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. *Note:* Data on blending components are not counted in data on finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline. Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformat, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and oxygenates.

Barrel. A unit of volume equal to 42 U.S. gallons.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The amount of input that a distillation facility can process under usual operating conditions. The amount is expressed in terms of capacity during a 24-hour period and reduces the maximum processing capability of all units at the facility under continuous operation (see **Barrels per Stream Day**) to account for the following limitations that may delay, interrupt, or slow down production:

the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime due to such conditions as routine inspection, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime due to such conditions as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that a distillation facility can process within a 24-hour period when running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions with no allowance for downtime.

Benzene (C₆H₆). An aromatic hydrocarbon present in small proportion in some crude oils and made commercially from petroleum by the catalytic reforming of naphthenes in petroleum naphtha. Also made from coal in the manufacture of coke. Used as a solvent, in manufacturing detergents, synthetic fibers, and petrochemicals and as a component of high-octane gasoline.

Blending Components. See Motor or Aviation Gasoline Blending Components.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates with motor gasoline.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Station. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of less than 50,000 barrels and receives its petroleum products by tank car or truck.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at

a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C₄H₈). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Captive Refinery Oxygenate Plants. Oxygenate production facilities located within or adjacent to a refinery complex.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

Fresh Feeds. Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.

Recycled Feeds. Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel, and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished

gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

Low Pressure. A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

High Pressure. A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A readily combustible black or brownish-black rock whose composition, including inherent moisture, consists of more than 50 percent by weight and more than 70 percent by volume of carbonaceous material. It is formed from plant remains that have been compacted, hardened, chemically altered, and metamorphosed by heat and pressure over geologic time.

Commercial Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. See **Kerosene-type Jet Fuel.**

Conventional Gasoline. See **Other Finished Motor Gasoline.**

Crude Oil. A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Depending upon the characteristics of the crude stream, it may also include:

Small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casinghead) gas in lease separators and are subsequently commingled with the crude stream without being separately measured. Lease condensate recovered as a liquid from natural gas wells in lease or field separation facilities and later mixed into the crude stream is also included;

Small amounts of nonhydrocarbons produced from oil, such as sulfur and various metals;

Drip gases, and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants are excluded. Crude oil is refined to produce a wide array of petroleum products, including heating oils; gasoline, diesel and jet fuels; lubricants; asphalt; ethane, propane, and butane; and many other products used for their energy or chemical content.

Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons (tar sands from Canada) are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It includes diesel fuels and fuel oils. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel are used in on-highway diesel engines, such as those in trucks and automobiles, as well as off-highway engines, such as those in railroad locomotives and agricultural machinery.

Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils are used primarily for space heating and electric power generation.

No. 1 Distillate. A light petroleum distillate that can be used as either a diesel fuel (see **No. 1 Diesel Fuel**) or a fuel oil. See **No. 1 Fuel Oil**.

No. 1 Diesel Fuel. A light distillate fuel oil that has distillation temperatures of 550 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 975. It is used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under frequent speed and load changes, such as those in city buses and similar vehicles. See **No. 1 Distillate**.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil that has distillation temperatures of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and 550 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 396. It is used primarily as fuel for portable outdoor stoves and portable outdoor heaters. See **No. 1 Distillate**.

No. 2 Distillate. A petroleum distillate that can be used as either a diesel fuel (see **No. 2 Diesel Fuel**) or a fuel oil. See **No. 2 Fuel Oil**.

No. 2 Diesel Fuel. A fuel that has distillation temperatures of 500 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and 640 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent recovery point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 975. It is used in high speed diesel engines that are generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions, such as those in railroad locomotives, trucks, and automobiles. See **No. 2 Distillate**.

Low Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel. No. 2 diesel fuel that has a sulfur level no higher than 0.05 percent by weight. It is used primarily in motor vehicle diesel engines for on-highway use.

High Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel. No. 2 diesel fuel that has a sulfur level above 0.05 percent by weight.

No. 2 Fuel Oil (Heating Oil). A distillate fuel oil that has distillation temperatures of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and 640 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent recovery point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 396. It is used in atomizing type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial/industrial burner units. See **No. 2 Distillate**.

No. 4 Fuel. A distillate fuel oil made by blending distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks. It conforms with ASTM Specification D 396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C and is used extensively in industrial plants and in commercial burner installations that are not equipped with preheating facilities. It also includes No. 4 diesel fuel used for low- and medium-speed diesel engines and conforms to ASTM Specification D 975.

No. 4 Diesel Fuel. See **No. 4 Fuel**.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. See **No. 4 Fuel**.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

ETBE (Ethyl tertiary butyl ether) (CH₃)₃COCH₂CH₃. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ethane (C₂H₆). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C₂H₄). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of crude oil and petroleum products from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, new supply of other hydrocarbons/

oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components, and fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

(1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.

(2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuel Ethanol (C_2H_5OH). An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenates definition.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline containing alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) at a concentration of 10 percent or less by volume. Data on gasohol that has at least 2.7 percent oxygen, by weight, and is intended for sale inside carbon monoxide nonattainment areas are included in data on oxygenated gasoline. See **Oxygenates**.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation

or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformat, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; exists also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Imports. Receipts of crude oil and petroleum products into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See **Butane**.

Isobutylene (C_4H_8). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Isohexane (C_6H_{14}). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C_4), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C_5) and isohexane (C_6), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. See **Natural Gasoline and Isopentane**.

Kerosene. A light petroleum distillate that is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for

use as a light source when burned in wick-fed lamps. Kerosene has a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit, and a minimum flash point of 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Included are No. 1-K and No. 2-K, the two grades recognized by ASTM Specification D 3699 as well as all other grades of kerosene called range or stove oil, which have properties similar to those of No. 1 fuel oil. **See Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel.**

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A kerosene-based product having a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit and meeting ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624P and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). It is used for commercial and military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Commercial. Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for use in commercial aircraft.

Military. Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for use in military aircraft.

Lease Condensate. A mixture consisting primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons which is recovered as a liquid from natural gas in lease separation facilities. This category excludes natural gas liquids, such as butane and propane, which are recovered at downstream natural gas processing plants or facilities. **See Natural Gas Liquids.**

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° F to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). A group of hydrocarbon-based gases derived from crude oil refining or natural gas fractionation. They include: ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane, and isobutylene. For convenience of transportation, these gases are liquefied through pressurization.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. Substances used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacture of other products, or used as carriers of

other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Lubricants include all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases.

Merchant Oxygenate Plants. Oxygenate production facilities that are not associated with a petroleum refinery. Production from these facilities is sold under contract or on the spot market to refiners or other gasoline blenders.

Methanol (CH₃OH). A light, volatile alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Middle Distillates. A general classification of refined petroleum products that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Military Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. **See Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel.**

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as defined in ASTM Specification D 4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, is characterized as having a boiling range of 122 to 158 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10 percent recovery point to 365 to 374 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90 percent recovery point. "Motor Gasoline" includes conventional gasoline; all types of oxygenated gasoline, including gasohol; and reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline. *Note:* Volumetric data on blending components, such as oxygenates, are not counted in data on finished motor gasoline until the blending components are blended into the gasoline.

Reformulated Gasoline. Finished motor gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 211(k) of the Clean Air Act. *Note:* This category includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) but excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Oxygenated Gasoline (Including Gasohol). Finished motor gasoline, other than reformulated gasoline, having an oxygen content of 2.7 percent or higher by weight. Includes gasohol. *Note:* Oxygenated gasoline excludes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gaso-

line (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

OPRG (Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline) . A reformulated gasoline which is intended for use in an oxygenated fuels program control period.

Other Finished or Conventional Gasoline. Finished motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline categories. *Note:* This category excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) as well as other blendstock.

Motor Gasoline Blending. Mechanical mixing of motor gasoline blending components, and oxygenates when required, to produce finished motor gasoline. Finished motor gasoline may be further mixed with other motor gasoline blending components or oxygenates, resulting in increased volumes of finished motor gasoline and/or changes in the formulation of finished motor gasoline (e.g., conventional motor gasoline mixed with MTBE to produce oxygenated motor gasoline).

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformat, benzene, toluene, xylene) used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. These components include reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) but exclude oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. *Note:* Oxygenates are reported as individual components and are included in the total for other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and oxygenates.

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether) ($\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COCH}_3$. An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See **Petrochemical Feedstocks**.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range having an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API, 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees Fahrenheit, and meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). It is used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines because it has a lower freeze point than other aviation fuels and meets engine requirements at high altitudes and speeds.

Natural Gas. A gaseous mixture of hydrocarbon compounds, the primary one being **methane**.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Liquids. Those hydrocarbons in natural gas that are separated from the gas as liquids through the process of absorption, condensation, adsorption, or other methods in gas processing or cycling plants. Generally such liquids consist of propane and heavier hydrocarbons and are commonly referred to as lease condensate, natural gasoline, and liquefied petroleum gases. Natural gas liquids include natural gas plant liquids (primarily ethane, propane, butane, and isobutane; see **Natural Gas Plant Liquids**) and lease condensate (primarily pentanes produced from natural gas at lease separators and field facilities; see **Lease Condensate**).

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Those hydrocarbons in natural gas that are separated as liquids at natural gas processing plants, fractionating and cycling plants, and, in some instances, field facilities. Lease condensate is excluded. Products obtained include ethane; liquefied petroleum gases (propane, butanes, propane-butane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures); isopentane; and other small quantities of finished products, such as motor gasoline, special naphthas, jet fuel, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil.

Natural Gas Processing Plant. Facilities designed to recover natural gas liquids from a stream of natural gas that may or may not have passed through lease separators and/or field separation facilities. These facilities control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_5H_{12}), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See **Butane**.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current

members are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

Prior to January 1, 1993, Ecuador was a member of OPEC. Prior to January 1995, Gabon was a member of OPEC.

OPRG (Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline). A reformulated gasoline which is intended for use in an oxygenated fuels program control area during an oxygenated fuels program control period.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operating refining capacity of the units.

Other Finished. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished)**.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See **Petrochemical Feedstocks**.

Other Oxygenates. Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

Oxygenated Gasoline. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished)**.

Oxygenates. Substances which, when added to gasoline, increase the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Ethanol, Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE), Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE), and methanol are common oxygenates.

Fuel Ethanol. Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol (200 proof) (commonly referred to as the “gasohol waiver”).

Methanol. Blends of methanol and gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol (GTBA) such that the total oxygen content does not exceed 3.5 percent by weight and the ratio of methanol to GTBA is less than or equal to 1. It is also specified that this blended fuel must meet ASTM volatility specifications (commonly referred to as the “ARCO” waiver).

Blends of up to 5.0 percent by volume methanol with a minimum of 2.5 percent by volume cosolvent alcohols having a carbon number of 4 or less (i.e., ethanol, propanol, butanol, and/or GTBA). The total oxygen must not exceed 3.7 percent by weight, and the blend must meet ASTM volatility specifications as well as phase separation and alcohol purity specifications (commonly referred to as the “DuPont” waiver).

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether). Blends up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications. Blenders must take precautions that the blends are not used as base gasolines for other oxygenated blends (commonly referred to as the “Sun” waiver).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Persian Gulf. The countries that comprise the Persian Gulf are: Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are “Naphtha Less Than 401° F” and “Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F.”

Naphtha Less Than 401° F A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally defined during World War II for purposes of administering oil allocation.

Petroleum Coke. A residue high in carbon content and low in hydrogen that is the final product of thermal decomposition in the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion is 5 barrels (of 42 U.S. gallons each) per short ton. Coke from petroleum has a heating value of 6.024 million Btu per barrel.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This “green” coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline (Petroleum). Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The maximum amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C₃H₈). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C₃H₆). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

RBOB (Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending). A motor gasoline blending component which, when blended with a specified type and percentage of oxygenate, meets the definition of reformulated gasoline.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and oxygenates.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor

and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Reformulated Gasoline. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished).**

Residual Fuel Oil. A general classification for the heavier oils, known as No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils, that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations. It conforms to ASTM Specifications D 396 and D 975 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C. No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity, is also known as Navy Special and is defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E, including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-770). It is used in steam-powered vessels in government service and inshore powerplants. No. 6 fuel oil includes Bunker C fuel oil and is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or

aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the reporting period and stocks at the end of the reporting period. *Note:* A negative number indicates a decrease (i.e., a drawdown) in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase (i.e., a buildup) in stocks during the reporting period.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A yellowish nonmetallic element, sometimes known as "brimstone." It is present at various levels of concentration in many fossil fuels whose combustion releases sulfur compounds that are considered harmful to the environment. Some of the most commonly used fossil fuels are categorized according to their sulfur content, with lower sulfur fuels usually selling at a higher price. *Note:* No. 2 Distillate fuel is currently reported as having either a 0.05 percent or lower sulfur level for on-highway vehicle use or a greater than 0.05 percent sulfur level for off-highway use, home heating oil, and commercial and industrial uses. Residual fuel, regardless of use, is classified as having either no more than 1 percent sulfur or greater than 1 percent sulfur. Coal is also classified as being low-sulfur at concentrations of 1 percent or less or high-sulfur at concentrations greater than 1 percent.

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

TAME (Tertiary amyl methyl ether) (CH₃)₂(C₂H₅)COCH₃. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isoamylene with methanol.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. Data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

TBA (Tertiary butyl alcohol) ($\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COH}$. An alcohol primarily used as a chemical feedstock, a solvent or feedstock for isobutylene production for MTBE; produced as a co-product of propylene oxide production or by direct hydration of isobutylene.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_3$). Colorless liquid of the aromatic group of petroleum hydrocarbons, made by the catalytic reforming of petroleum naphthas containing methyl cyclohexane. A high-octane gasoline-blending agent, solvent, and chemical intermediate, base for TNT.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. All oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Unfinished oils are produced by partial refining of crude oil and include naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding, those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained or derived from petroleum fractions, or through a Fischer-Tropsch type process, in which the straight chained paraffin series predominates. This includes all marketable wax, whether crude or refined, with a congealing point (ASTM D 938) between 100 and 200° F and a maximum oil content (ASTM D 3235) of 50 weight percent.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)_2$. Colorless liquid of the aromatic group of hydrocarbons made the catalytic reforming of certain naphthenic petroleum fractions. Used as high-octane motor and aviation gasoline blending agents, solvents, chemical intermediates. Isomers are metaxylene, orthoxylene, paraxylene.